

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1945.

THE MAINE'S AWFUL FATE

Magnificent Battleship Blown Up
In Havana Harbor.

ALL BUT TWO OFFICERS SAVED

Ship a Total Wreck—253 Sailors
and Marines Lose Their
Lives.

HAVANA, February 16.—Officers and blue jackets to the number of 254 were on the Maine. Of these only 101 have been accounted for. This means that 253 perished in that frightful explosion, which took place in Havana harbor last night, and which tore the stout battleship into shreds. There is no reason for hoping that the pitifully small list of survivors will be swelled by the names of any others saved.

The report was first that the arsenal had blown up and then it was said that the Spanish man-of-war had torpedoed the Maine. And this was while the men of the Alfonso were struggling to the work of rescue.

The Ward Line steamer City of Washington and the cruiser were first to reach the scene, and their crews did all that could be done to rescue the drowning men. Three boats from the Maine were there, too. In fact, there were more boats to pick up swimmers than there were swimmers to be picked up. Some of the survivors were brought to the landing place and turned over to the firemen, who carried the wounded on stretchers to the hospitals. Others were brought alongside the City of Washington, and still others were carried to the Alfonso.

The wreck took fire and sank, and soon the harbor was lighted by the lurid glare of flames, fed chiefly by the inflammable cellulose contained in the forward and after ends.

The wreck burned the long night through, and when broke the solemn, pitying dawn, dark wreaths of smoke were still curling upward from the shapeless mass. At sunrise all the flags in the harbor were at half-mast.

A score of different causes have been assigned to account for the explosion and the calamity that followed, all of them more or less reasonable, according to the light in which they are viewed.

The Maine went down in deep water, deep enough to submerge all but a part of her superstructure deck. The whole forward part of the hull was turned completely inside out by the explosion. The officers say had the explosion taken place in deeper water that the first wild lurch would have sent the ship settling sideways to the bottom.

As it was the vessel sank within three minutes, partly righting as she touched bottom.

CAPT. SIGSBEE'S DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—Late tonight the following dispatch from Captain Sigsbee at Havana, addressed to Secretary Long, was received:

"All men whose names have not been sent as saved, probably are lost. Have given up Jenkins and Merritt as lost. Bodies are still floating ashore this afternoon. I keep nine officers, one private and Gunner's Mate Bullock here with me."

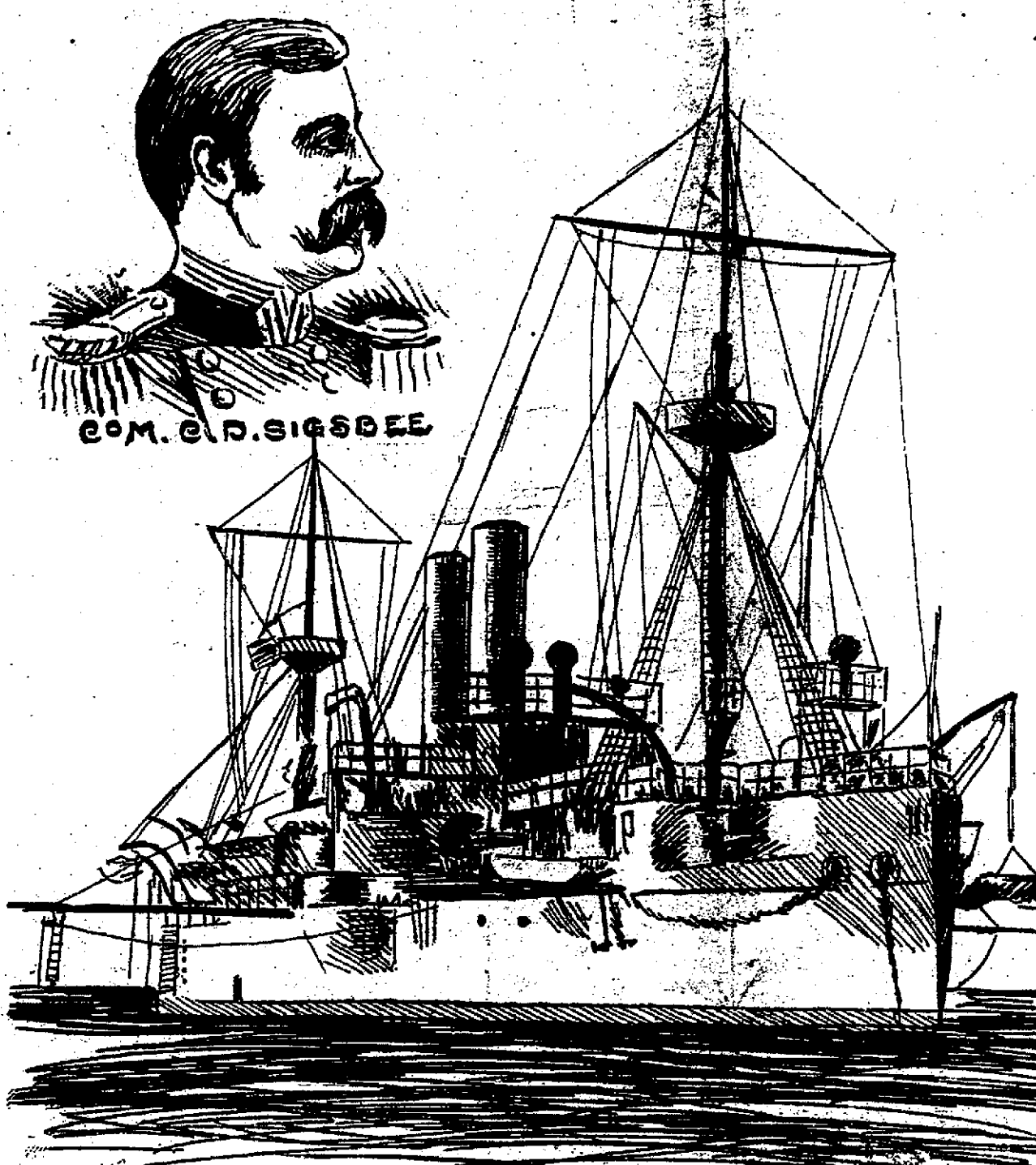
IT WAS THE CENTRAL MAGAZINE.

A special copyright cable to the Evening World from Havana says the officers of the Maine state the explosion was in the central magazine and that the Maine was raised out of the water and then went partially to pieces.

The dispatch continues: "All the officers but the surgeon were in the wardroom at the moment of the ex-



Capt. Sigsbee, U.S.N.



BATTLESHIP MAINE BLOWN TO ATOMS.

At 9:45 o'clock in the evening on the 15th of February, an awful explosion occurred on board the magnificent United States cruiser Maine lying at anchor in Havana harbor, Cuba. The shock was terrific. The fore part of the vessel was blown to atoms, the ship gave a great pitch forward and instantly began to sink. The wreck took fire and all the inflammable material was consumed. A Ward Line steamer in port and a Spanish war vessel were of great assistance in rescuing the survivors.

Captain Sigsbee reports 253 men drowned or killed and two officers missing. It is believed that the calamity was caused by an explosion in the magazine where was stored nearly 25 tons of powder. An official investigation has been ordered by the Navy Department.

losion. Then came the stupendous shock. All the officers below rushed on deck, but could get no further forward than the middle superstructure. Only a very pitiable few of the Jack tars ever got from below. The water rushed over them and many were stunned and drowned, but not mangled. The officers on deck narrowly escaped. In the junior officers' mess hall all had to clamber out in wreckage waist deep. One ladder from the after torpedo compartment was jammed with men struggling up for life. All agree that a double explosion occurred from the natural result of an underwater explosion of the magazine."

The dispatch says that the account of the passengers on the Ward Line steamer City of Washington which was lying 300 yards from the Maine bears out the foregoing statement.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE'S ACCOUNT.

Captain Sigsbee said: "There is very little that I can tell you, I was in my cabin at the time. I had just finished a letter to my family when that enormous crash came. The ship lurched heavily to port and I knew in an instant what it all meant—that it meant that the ship had been blown up."

"All the cabin lights were put out, and as I groped my way out of my apartment I met my orderly running toward me. Reaching the deck I gave orders to post sentries, keep silence and to flood the magazines. The magazines were already flooding themselves. I saw then that the disaster was complete."

"Only three boats were left of the number we carried. These, the gig, the barge and the second whaleboat, were lowered as quickly as we could get them in the water. There was a big hole knocked in the side of the

barge and it is a wonder it did not sink with the few who had climbed into it."

"What do you think caused the explosion?" was asked Captain Sigsbee.

"You will have to excuse me answering that," he replied. "In such cases it is best not to think. It is best to know. That requires investigation and time."

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, February 16.—A Sun special from Washington says: Washington is in a state of painful excitement tonight. The city has been all day a hotbed of startling reports and sensational rumors. Public business in Congress and the Executive departments was almost at a standstill because of the awful disaster in the harbor of Havana which caused the total loss of the battleship Maine and the death of two of her officers and 253 of her crew.

Officially the Nation is in mourning, and social events scheduled to take place at the White House have been indefinitely postponed. No such appalling event of the sea has occurred since Her Majesty's battleship Victoria was sunk a few years ago by her sister ship, the Campertown, in the Mediterranean. The commanding officer went down with his ship, and 22 officers and 336 sailors with him. The great disaster in the Samoan harbor of Apia, in 1889, when three vessels of the United States Navy and three of Germany were wrecked, and 54 American officers and men lost, was also recalled today when the news came that the Maine had been destroyed.

Few of the higher officials of the Administration and of the leaders in the Senate and House are willing to admit that they discern evidence of Spanish treachery in this tragedy that has followed the long chain of dramatic

incidents connected with the controversy between Spain and the United States over the Cuban question.

President McKinley has allowed the impression to go abroad that he believes the catastrophe for which the Nation mourns to be due to an inscrutable act of Providence, and his words are re-echoed by his Secretary of the Navy and his Cabinet advisers. They would be only too glad if they felt their utterances to be sincere. If it shall be learned that the deed was caused by a treacherous enemy of Cuba, then the vengeance of this Government will be swift and sure.

Telegrams were sent by the Navy Department today to the families of all officers except those of Lieutenant Jenkins and Assistant Engineer Merritt, saying these two were the only officers missing. Inquiry came by telegraph from the families of Jenkins and Merritt, and the department was obliged to send the distressing news that they were reported lost.

Just before he went home this afternoon Secretary Long telegraphed to Rear-Admiral Sigsbee, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, at Dry Tortugas, to appoint a board of officers to investigate the cause of the catastrophe.

One of those present at Secretary Long's conference was Commander W. S. Schley, who had a thrilling experience while commanding the cruiser New York. He said fire had started from spontaneous combustion in the coal bunkers of the vessel, which smoldered from 9 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon without being discovered. It was near the magazine bulkhead when finally checked. He expressed the opinion that a similar state of affairs was responsible for the Maine disaster.

It is obvious the explosion occurred in or under the forward part of the battleship where the magazines contained 58,500 pounds of powder. This consisted of 50,000 pounds of brown prismatic and 8,500 pounds of black powder, an enormous quantity for a vessel to carry in addition to the amount stored in the magazine under the aft turret. The explanation given of the presence on the Maine of such an unusual amount of ammunition is that when the battleship went to Havana she went prepared for any emergency.

PROBABLY AN ACCIDENT

Disaster Thought to Have Been
Caused By Explosion.

ASSISTANCE OF SPANISH SHIP

Feeling in Washington—Investigation Ordered—The Wrecked Vessel.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—There was no smokeless powder on board the Maine and the 10-inch ammunition was made up of brown prismatic powder. Not only is this powder most carefully packed in hermetically sealed copper cases, but its heat resisting qualities are so great that it cannot be ignited by the flame of a match, 600 degrees Fahrenheit being the amount of heat that must be applied for some time to set off the powder. On the other hand, it is readily ignited, as in the case of the charge in the gun, by the explosion of a quantity of fulminate. Every precaution is adopted aboard ship to safeguard the magazine.

Captain Sigsbee's brief report, as well as General Lee's dispatch, indicate that they now incline strongly to the belief that the explosion was of internal origin. Both agree that its force was greatest in the forward part of the ship.

The Maine had three magazines. The one forward was used for the storage of ammunition weighing 15,000 pounds. This quantity of explosives is so large that the naval officers here can scarcely believe it was possible for any human being on board to have escaped had this magazine exploded entirely. In its vicinity a sentry stands on duty continually. The doors are closed hermetically, except when the ship is cleared for action.

At 8 o'clock every night the temperature is taken and the keys of the locked door are placed in the captain's hands for the night. The records of the Navy Department show that 87 degrees was the maximum temperature in the Maine's magazine during the past month, a very low and safe temperature. These facts make it extremely difficult to account for the explosion.

The department within recent years has been greatly troubled with reports of spontaneous combustion of coal in the ship's bunkers, which have endangered the lives of the crews and the safety of the ships. The Cincinnati, twice at least, has been obliged to flood her magazines to prevent their blowing up during fires of this kind, and the cruiser Boston has been in the same condition.

The theory advanced by the Spanish authorities that the disaster might have been caused by the explosion of the boiler is accepted at the Navy Department as within the bounds of credibility. The Maine's boiler was separated from the powder magazines at the nearest point by a space of about four feet, usually filled with coal. At least one boiler undoubtedly was kept under almost full steam in order to run the dynamo and move the ship in case of need. The explosion of such a boiler might easily drive through the bulkhead and fire the magazine.

Inasmuch as suspicion exists in some quarters that a torpedo was used against the Maine, it may be said that the majority of naval officers believe that the character of the explosion was hardly such as could be attributed to a torpedo. The latter, charged with about 100 pounds of powder or gun cotton, it is believed, would have torn a large hole in the bottom or side of the Maine, but was scarcely likely to fire the magazine, which is not near the bottom.

THE WRECKED SHIP.

She Was One of the Cracks of the United States Navy.

The armored cruiser Maine, now called a second-class battleship, was built from a design furnished by Chief Naval Constructor T. D. Wilson of the Bureau of Naval Construction. Her construction at the New York Navy Yard was ordered by Secretary Whitney.

In general type the Maine resembles the Aquidaban of the Brazilian navy, which visited New York to participate in the Columbian naval parade. The design was of French origin, transmitted through English designers and worked over by the bureau chiefs of the United States Navy Department.

The Maine's keel was laid at the New York Navy Yard in October, 1888, and work progressed slowly, for a plant had to be built up. The vessel, without armor and fittings, was launched November 19, 1890, in the presence of a great crowd and with much ceremony, her sponsor being Miss Alice Tracy Wilmerding, granddaughter of Secretary Tracy, then at the head of

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

THE LICENSE BILL

Passed First Reading and Was
Sent to Committee.

APPROPRIATION TALK TODAY

Busy Day in House—Questions Propounded to the Attorney-General.

SENATE.

Sixth Day, February 22.

A short session of the Senate was held Tuesday. Three members were absent. Following the usual opening exercises additional time was granted the Finance Committee for consideration of the petition of Palikea for remission of taxes, the Public Lands Committee for consideration of the North Kona petition for improvements, the Judiciary Committee for consideration of the special appropriation bill for current session expenses.

The bill for the issuance of licenses for selling wines, beers and liquors of low alcoholic strength was reported printed and ready for distribution.

Senator McCandless introduced, under suspension of the rules, a bill relating to wide tires. The bill passed the first reading and was referred to the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Senator Baldwin the Senate then adjourned in honor of Washington's birthday.

SENATE.

Seventh Day, February 23.

Twelve members of the Senate were present at roll call Wednesday morning. Business was disposed of expeditiously. On motion of Senator Waterhouse the Report of the Minister of the Interior was taken up and sent to the Committee on Public Lands and Improvements.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on Senate bill No. 1, appropriating \$20,000 for expenses of the current session. Senator Baldwin said there was no reference in the report to expenses for the special September session, and asked if the committee had not been directed to investigate that feature. In explanation Senator Lyman said the committee had found nothing in the Constitution either providing for or forbidding compensation for special sessions. The matter of the special session properly belonged to the former period and should be considered separately. For this reason report had been made on that portion relating to the present session only.

Senator Waterhouse asked Minister Damon if \$20,000 would be sufficient to cover current expenses. Minister Damon replied that in thinking of the work laid out by the Executive and in the present political situation with the possibility that the members might not wish a great deal of legislation, \$20,000 seemed enough. The Legislature was a law unto itself and if the sum appropriated was not sufficient the Legislature had the power to appropriate more. On motion of Senator Waterhouse the bill passed the second reading, was sent to the enrollment committee and was made the special order for today.

The special order of yesterday, the bill introduced from the Printing Committee providing for licensing the sale of wines, beers and ales of low alcoholic strength, passed the first reading on Senator Holstein's motion and was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Agriculture and Manufacture. In reply to a question from Senator Waterhouse as to the reason for the introduction of the bill, Senator Holstein stated that he would make a full explanation of the measure at the second reading. He had been requested to present it by his constituents. The need of legislation of a nature provided for in the bill was obvious from the report of the Attorney-General's Department.

In reply to a suggestion from Minister Damon that the Attorney-General be added to the committee having the bill in charge President Wilder said that a Minister could be consulted but could not be made a member of the committee. Senator Holstein was made the third member of the committee in the absence of Senator Horner.

On a question of privilege Senator Waterhouse suggested that the attention of the Military Committee should be called to the firing of salutes from the Executive Building grounds. A committee was in session at noon on Tuesday when the salute of 21 guns was fired and the whole building shook with the vibrations from the shock. The members had noticed a crack in the ceiling enlarge, with some alarm. A section of the ceiling over the en-

transce to the Judiciary Building had fallen and there was some danger in it. The matter will be considered again when the Chairman of the Military Committee is present.

At 10:35 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Sixth Day, February 23.

The House was called to order at the usual hour Wednesday morning. After prayer by Chaplain Walama and reading of the minutes of Monday's session, the Attorney-General made the following answer to questions propounded by various representatives:

1. "In reply to the question propounded by A. V. Gear, member from the 4th District, 'Are there any laws of the Republic of Hawaii whose provisions are not being enforced,' I would state:

"I am not aware that the enforcement of any laws of the Republic is being neglected; or of any law which is being purposely ignored by the officers of the Government.

2. "In answer to the question propounded by the member from the 4th District, A. T. Atkinson, 'What provision you made for towing while the tug was laid up for four days,' I would state:

"That during the time referred to, arrangements were made with the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company to tow vessels in and out of the harbor of Honolulu at the usual rates. This answer was from the Minister of the Interior.

3. "In reply to the question propounded by the member from the 2d District, W. C. Achi, as to the action which the Government intends to take in the case of any person who was convicted of treason, or misprision of treason, and who has taken the oath to support the Government, but who has not been pardoned, I would state:

"That it is the policy of the Government to favor the pardon and restoration to civil rights of such."

These answers were ordered filed.

Representative Achi presented the following:

1. Petition from North Kohala for an appropriation of \$5,000 for a road from Puakea Ranch to Mahukona.

2. Petition from North Kona for an appropriation of \$2,000 for a school house at Kalaoa.

Representative Robertson presented a report of the Judiciary Committee to which was referred the report of the Minister of the Interior in regard to the proposed amendment to Article 63 of the Constitution.

This was the concluding sentence: "It appears to us, therefore, that legal notice of the proposed amendment has not been given and that the amendment cannot be further acted upon at this session."

"We recommend that the matter be laid upon the table."

The Attorney-General moved that the matter be referred to the Judge of the Supreme Court for an opinion. It was finally placed in the hands of a select committee composed of the members of the Cabinet.

Representative Loebenstein reported for the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements on House Bill No. 6 referring to regulations relating to highways, to the effect that the bill be laid on the table. The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Representative Kahalelo announced his intention to introduce the following:

"An Act to amend Section 395 of the Civil Code, relating to fisheries."

Representative Robertson gave notice of his intention to introduce the following:

"An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 32 of the Session Laws of 1876, entitled, 'An Act to consolidate and amend the Law of Evidence.'"

Representative Achi read first time by title, the following:

1. An Act to amend Section 35 of Chapter 57 of the Laws of 1892, relating to salaries of Circuit Judges.

2. An Act to amend Section 85 of Act 64 of the Laws of 1896, relating to peddling cake.

3. An Act to amend Section 319 of the Civil Code, relating to Coroner's Jury.

These passed first reading and took the usual course.

Representative Gear then propounded the following question to the Attorney-General:

"By what authority or statute do sheriffs and other officers exercise the power of allowing or disallowing warrants of arrest to issue by endorsing their refusal or approval on the same and thus exercising the functions of Judicial officers?"

Representative Achi introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee composed of Representatives Robertson, Paris and Isenberg be appointed to investigate and report to this House on all matters relating to the duties of a committee appointed October 9th, 1895, to look into the matter of land transfers passed on June 6th, 1896."

House Bill No. 2 taken up in third reading. When it came to the passage of the bill with the amendments, Representative Gear arose and moved for the passage of the same as originally introduced. He expressed the intention of introducing soon a bill relating to the appointment of another Circuit Judge. Representative Robertson, Loebenstein and the Attorney-General spoke on the subject.

Mr. Gear's amendment was lost and the bill passed third reading as amended by the committee.

Third Reading of House Bill No. 4. Representative Pogue made the motion to refer the bill back to the committee. Representative Isenberg spoke for indefinite postponement of the bill, providing for the authorization of Deputy Sheriffs to do and perform any act or thing required by law to be done or performed by the Sheriff. He spoke of many Deputy Sheriffs incompetent to act in the position of Sheriff. Representative Loebenstein spoke along the same line as Representative Isenberg. He gave several instances of incompetent Deputy Sheriffs and predicaments in which the Government

had been placed by them. Representative Achi was of the opinion that the members were going too far when they stopped to discuss the various abilities or capabilities of different officials. Representative Atkinson spoke in favor of recommitting the bill to give the country members a chance to talk with their constituents. Representative Kaeo spoke in favor of the passage of the bill and took exception to the remark of Representative Isenberg to the effect that the Deputy Sheriffs of Kauai were incompetent and moved for the passage of the bill.

Representative Isenberg withdrew his motion to indefinitely postpone. The bill was then voted referred back to the committee with the instruction to bring in a bill granting the Deputy Sheriffs the power to perform certain processes.

The following business brought the House to adjournment:

House Bills Nos. 8 and 11 passed second reading. Referred to Finance Committee.

House Bills Nos. 9 and 10, passed second reading and referred to Judiciary Committee.

At the request of the Attorney-General, House Bill No. 5 went over to this day and Bill No. 6 to Friday.

FINANCE REPORT

Increase In Receipts Over Former Periods.

Good Showing By Every Department—Tonnage In Ships Kept Pace Also.

The Minister of Finance states in his report to the Legislature that the receipts for the two years—1896 and 1897, amounting to \$4,184,148.67 are an increase of \$663,359.63. The expenditures, amounting to \$3,828,575.51, are an increase of \$165,688.85. Each source of revenue, direct taxes, customs revenue and internal revenue bear about one-third of the total receipts.

Taxes were collected in 1897, amounting to \$759,703.98, a gain over 1896 of \$167,012.06. The \$222,460.77 collected from corporations for taxes was an increase over 1896 of \$89,440.39, or about 54 per cent of the total increase in tax receipts. Paid up capital in the corporations amounts to \$27,754,000. The assessment amounted to 78-100 of 1 per cent. The Minister recommends that the poll tax be abolished. It would cause a diminution of only \$47,000 revenue per annum, and would equalize to a certain degree the burden of taxation.

The returns from the customs bureau of \$1,365,388.87, are an increase over the preceding period of \$293,472.46. The United States and Great Britain are most affected by this increase. The value of imports from the United States increased \$3,393,626.00, and from Great Britain \$684,979.00. Of the imports 77.64 per cent came from the United States; 10.12 per cent from Great Britain; and the remaining 12.24 per cent was divided about equally between Germany, Japan, China and the Colonies. Many of the imports appearing from the United States or Great Britain were probably actually produced in France, the Minister believes.

The increase in imports has been mainly in building material, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware, lumber, machinery, etc. The decrease is in sheathing metal, spirits and matches. The cheap Japanese match has practically driven the "card match" from the market.

The increase in the importations of California wines and sake is considerable. Since the new law increasing the duty on sake went into effect in July last the importations of that liquor have practically ceased. The Minister recommends that the duty be reduced to the same rate imposed by the United States, 60 cents per gallon. The deprivation seems to work a hardship on the inhabitants who are accustomed to the use of their national beverage.

The impetus to increased importations of California wines was caused by placing them on the free list. Importations for the period were 334,232 gallons. For the previous period they were 262,195 gallons. Importations of sake for 1894-95 were 229,725 gallons; for 1896-97 they were 384,125 gallons.

Exports show an increase amounting to \$13,922,072 for the period, distributed mainly among sugar, coffee and rice. The appointment of a commission of men interested in the promotion of the coffee industry, for the sale, is recommended.

An increased tonnage in transportation has followed the increase in exports and imports. American leads with 64 vessels, Great Britain with 50, Hawaii with 22, Japan with 13 and all others nine. The total number of ships entering in the period was 813. In the previous period 658. The Minister suggests that the issuing of fresh letters of registration under the Hawaiian flag be left with the Executive until a revised system of procedure can be promulgated.

Internal revenues include rents, for which there was collected in 1896, \$128,902.04; in 1897, 142,127.50; sales of land, in 1896, \$30,432.25; in 1897, \$97,960.20. Other sources were dividends from Honolulu market. They increased from \$6,209 in 1894 to \$8,575 in 1897. Receipts from Water Works increased from \$49,925 in 1894 to \$62,414 in 1897. The Registry of Deeds Bureau shows an increase from \$8,806 in 1894 to \$13,388 in 1897. Revenue stamps shows an increase from \$23,651 in 1894 to

\$41,561.50 in 1897. The Government has gradually withdrawn from supplying incandescent lights. The power is being used to a greater extent for street purposes. Fines, penalties and costs show an increase from \$58,283 in 1894 to \$61,514 in 1897. Government realizations show an increase from \$8,441 in 1894 to \$31,848 in 1897. Expenditures are more permanent in their nature since they are regulated by appropriations of the Legislature. In 1894, the expenditures were \$1,653,772; in 1895, \$2,009,114; (during this year the insurrection and the cholera epidemic occurred); in 1896, \$1,904,190; in 1897, \$1,924,384. The expenses of the water works for 1894 were \$23,651 and in 1897, about \$30,000. There has been a gradual reduction of interest on loans and demands. The Judiciary, the Treasury, Postal Bureau, Bureau of Survey and Military have each drawn less from the Treasury in 1897 than in 1894.

Owing to the demands for subsidiary coins the Minister recommends that the Legislature authorize the Minister of Finance to coin from the silver 25 cent pieces \$20,000 in dimes and \$10,000 in nickels. During the past year the Register of Public Accounts has called in \$262,500 of the old issue of silver certificates, and a corresponding amount of new certificates have been issued. There now remain to call in \$49,500.

The Minister suggests that the estimated expenditures should be limited to \$2,000,000 per annum for this present period. He deems it advisable at the present juncture to prepare to act with greater economy.

During the period brought to a close the outstanding bonds, treasury notes and Postal Savings Bank amounts due depositors, has increased from \$3,811,064.49 to \$4,488,881.62, showing an increase of \$677,817.13. This represents the total increase, irrespective of the cash on hand at the beginning or the end of the period.

During the period, of the \$66,830.76 received from land sales, \$34,700 has been applied to redemption of bonds under the loan acts of 1876 and 1882. There remains \$32,130.76 of this fund in hand.

MAY GET A STEAMER.

Report In Hilo That Direct Line Is Possible.

Hilo's hopes have gone up a peg. There may be a direct line of steamers established to the Coast. The Herald says:

Here's a story which if true is a good one. Hilo is to have a steamer line to the Coast direct. When William Matson of the Matson line was here six weeks ago he spoke in whispers of a steamer line to Hilo and said he wanted to get back to San Francisco in order to look up a proper vessel for the trade.

Now word comes down by a gentleman who should be in a position to know that inside of 60 days the steamer will be on her way here. She will be fitted to carry 35 saloon passengers and her 'tween decks will be arranged for carrying fruit. This branch of trade should be profitable as the soil of Hilo is adapted to the growth of a finer quality of fruit than that shipped from Honolulu. Such a line would materially assist in developing an industry that has not been pushed in this district. There are thousands of acres of land suitable for the purpose but the lack of transportation facilities has kept it back.

A year ago a number of gentlemen in Hilo and Honolulu pledged \$200,000 in an organization of this kind and made an effort to purchase the Humboldt, now plying in the Alaska trade, but the owners would not sell.

Captain Matson is thoroughly familiar with the needs of Hilo, knows just what sort of a vessel is needed and has capital invested here which he wants to protect.

If he decides to carry out his plan, Hilo will be benefited and Captain Matson will be honored. When the captain left here he thought he could buy just what was needed, but since then there has been a big demand for vessels to run to Alaska and it may not be possible for him to secure what he wants without building, in which case the investment would be at least a third more than if he bought second-hand. If Hilo is to have a steamer line Captain Matson will no doubt be the one to inaugurate it, but how soon is a question.

Kilauea No. 330.

Andrew Brown, K. R. G. Wallace, Jos. M. Little and W. H. Wright are back from Hilo where they took the most prominent parts in institution of the new Masonic Lodge at that place—Kilauea No. 330. The charter was carried over by Mr. Brown in his capacity as district deputy for the grand lodge of California. The visitors were most hospitably entertained. The officers of the Hilo lodge are: W. M., Robert More; S. W., Dr. R. B. Williams; J. W., E. E. Richards; S. D., E. Thurin; J. D., A. C. Steele; Tyler, Wm. Baum; Sec., H. C. Austin; Treas., W. W. Goodale.

A GOOD LETTER.

From the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Fernandina, Fla., Feb. 23, 1898.

Mr. J. George Suber, Druggist, City. Dear George:—Please send a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I would not feel easy if I knew there was none of this valuable Remedy in the house. I have given it a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for croup that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children.

Yours respectfully, GEO. E. WOLFF. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

One of the triplets born to a Chinese woman of this city about ten days ago is dead.



EMILE ZOLA.

Zola, the world famous French novelist, is one of the most conspicuous men of the hour because of his efforts to release Captain Dreyfus, the alleged French traitor.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED

DEALERS IN

Hardware

—And—

General Merchandise.

Agents for the Vacuum Oil Co.

OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The fact that the sales of VACUUM OILS have been More Than Double during the past quarter than for any quarter since they were introduced here some years ago, is a proof that they maintain their uniform excellence and superiority over other lubricants.

The Improved Aluminum Cane Knife

Has proved to be just what the Planters have been looking for. New Goods in all lines by late arrivals. A full assortment of

PLOWS.

We Don't Want Your Money!

Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.

BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu. L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

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Cheap AND Powerful.

A walk through most any section of this city at night when all is still will cause anyone to wonder why more sickness does not exist. The obnoxious odors from defective sewerage and many other causes ought to be overcome and that at once.

5 CENTS A GALLON.

Look after your cess-pools, water closets and garbage barrels. They are fever producers. Keep them free from offensive odors. It saves doctor's bills.

ODORLESS AND HARMLESS.

Much simpler and more convenient than Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and many other disinfectants. Used in all the prominent Hospitals and Public Buildings throughout the United States.

PURIFY THE STUFF.

Sold in any quantity from 25 cents upwards. Give it a trial.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Sole Agents.

TIMELY TOPICS

February 18, 1898.

THE SIGHT

of so much water lying around is, in a sense, a pleasing one, since we are assured of full reservoirs and a consequent, though perhaps brief, opportunity of once more enjoying life in this "Pacific Paradise." Another thought is, however, apt to strike us, and that is the danger to be apprehended by reason of the faulty system of drainage—or should we say, the absence of a system, however faulty? The "Authorities that be" are devoting some attention to this matter just now, but the attention of Householders is directed to the part they are expected to play in the game of "Health Sanitation." Columns of space might easily be devoted to germs, microbes and other similar craft, which, unmolested, take up their abode in the water we drink and communicate to us the means by which our health is broken and our lives eventually lost.

Poets may dream of "good in everything," but just where the "good" of filling our "innards" with microbes comes in, the every day common sense man cannot see. Science has discovered the power of utterly destroying them in the hands of one and all. Physicians are all agreed upon the one point, that the best system of filtration is through stone, and this system is carried out in its highest form in the IMPROVED NATURAL STONE FILTERS

as shown in our window. The water—muddy and discolored—is shown in the top reservoir, and after passing through stone, drops clear and pure into the bottom receptacle. This filter is absolutely the best known and is made in four sizes—6, 7, 8 and 9 quarts. We would strongly urge upon Householders, the incalculable benefits derived from the use of them, and are pleased always to explain their merits.

For Restaurants, Hotels, Ships or Offices, we have a very handy article on exhibition—a WATER COOLER—in three sizes. Water contained in them is always cold and pleasant. While on Sanitary subjects—What's the matter with Robert's OZONATOR? It costs complete with fluid only \$5, and if hung up in stables or outhouses, etc., will keep them always sweet-smelling and clean. Try one.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Limited.

TO RUN AT NIGHT

"Odorless" Excavator Will Be Operated Between Days.

AN ORDER OF THE BOARD

Appointment of Government Physicians Deferred—Religion in Molokai Homes—Reports.

It was 3:30 yesterday afternoon before there was a Board of Health quorum for the meeting to have started at 3. Those present were: President Smith, Secretary Wilcox, Mr. Lansing, Mr. Brown, Mr. Kelliop, Inspector Monsarrat, Executive Reynolds, Dr. Emerson and Dr. Alvarez.

Inspector Monsarrat reported during the past fortnight, three head of stock from other islands condemned for tuberculosis. Stock at the Oahu dairy of Baptista has been tested and found to be free from tuberculosis or other disease. The stables are said to be clean and well arranged for the healthful care of stock.

Inspector Kelliop reported 71,471 fish presented for sale at the market during the past two weeks.

It was voted by the Board, on recommendation of the examining committee to favor the issuance of license to practice of Drs. E. Rhodes and W. S. Noblitt, their papers being found in proper form.

Dr. Lindley, North Kona, petitioned for a leave of absence for six months. Granted. Dr. Lindley has been at the post some time, is popular and has given satisfaction.

Two petitions from South Kona asked that Dr. Atoherly be named to succeed Dr. Lindley. Dr. Allen, formerly in the service of the Board, or Government, was also named as a candidate for the place. He has been away recuperating his health. The question of selection was put over to another meeting.

The resignation of Dr. Capron, of Kauai was received and accepted. He has been there five years and has given good service. Dr. Thos. Macmillan was endorsed for the vacancy. He has been made physician for two plantations of the district. The matter of naming a successor to Dr. Capron is deferred.

Dr. Thompson advised the Board that he would remain at North Hilo till relieved by Dr. Bond.

Dr. Oliver suggested that another shipment of the Goto cure bathing basins be ordered. So voted.

News to the Board from Japan to February 3, is to the effect that the sanitary condition of the country is good. There is still plague in Formosa and a few cases of small pox and dysentery in Japan.

From Hongkong the Board's agent writes that there is more small pox than usual. For the week ending January 22, there were two fatal cases of plague. Chicken pox (mild) is epidemic.

President Smith remarked that unusual alertness should be exercised in the inspection of immigrants arriving here.

Referring to kokuas at the Settlement, it was found that the number was surprising small. The case in point was one in which a clean man desired to care for his leprous wife, who declined to go into a home because she did not like the religion. Mr. Reynolds thought there should be a non-sectarian home.

Dr. Emerson did not believe in permitting persons to be won over to superstitions. Some protestants have done as good work at the settlement as the Catholics, who are so often mentioned as saints. Girls of protestant parentage could be seen there now bowing to a crucifix by the half hour. The president said they might be worse employed. Dr. Emerson responded that they might be better employed. Mr. Smith spoke of the noble and long devotion of the Sisters to work on Molokai. The kokua in this case was denied.

Plans made by Dr. Alvarez for new buildings at Kailhi station were submitted. There will be two 2-story houses, with rooms upstairs in one for office and laboratory. Plans referred to Mr. Reynolds to secure estimates on cost of construction.

New rules on holding land by people of the Settlement have been prepared by Mr. Reynolds and were approved. No man can have more acreage than he will cultivate and must fence the same "cattle proof."

The Board declined to interfere in a money quarrel between some native church people at Kalanapapa. An employee of the Board is charged with getting away with \$25.

Mr. Smith introduced the subject of complaints against use of the "odorless" excavator on main streets in the day time. He thought the machine might be defective. Anyhow there was something rotten in Denmark that must be remedied. Messrs. Lansing and Brown and Dr. Emerson were very pronounced against the nuisance. There was reference also to dumping foul refuse near the Pacific Mail wharf during the day.

It was ordered that until further notice the "odorless" excavator machine be operated at night only.

Adjourned at 5:05.

Honolulu Cricket Club.

The officers of the above named club are going to put all their energy into cricket this coming summer, and to try and have a match every Saturday that no counter attraction takes place.

The season will open on Saturday afternoon on the old baseball grounds (weather permitting) when the teams

will be picked by the two captains, Messrs. H. L. Herbert and A. St. M. Mackintosh.

It is hoped that all those who take an interest in the game will assist the officers in trying to make cricket more popular in Honolulu than it has already been. Everybody is welcome to play who wishes, and it is desired that they give their names to the captains.

AMERICAN RELIEF.

Good Work Done and Money Still In the Treasury.

The annual meeting of the American Relief Fund was held in the Safe Deposit Company's building on Fort street at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon with a rather light attendance. The treasurer reported a balance of \$580.15 on hand. There had been received during the year \$2,285.85 and expended for relief \$1,705.70.

W. F. Allen, C. B. Ripley and John Emmeluth were made special committee on ways and means to address the Legislature on charity to the stranger in distress and on co-operation with other relief organizations. These officers were elected:

President—W. F. Allen. Vice-President—Robt. Lewers. Secretary and Treasurer—W. O. Atwater.

Relief Committee—John Emmeluth, C. B. Ripley and J. B. Atherton.

The president of the society for many years has been Chas. R. Bishop, who now retires on account of his residence in San Francisco. Colonel Allen has been vice-president. During the past year the Relief Fund has assisted a large number of Americans in distress and has most of the time had one or more patients in the Queen's Hospital. Membership in this society is but \$12 a year and the secretary, who may be found at the postoffice during business hours, will be pleased at any time to enroll contributors and supporters.

BETTER GRAPE FRUIT.

Byron O. Clark Imports a California Variety.

Ever since his arrival in this country, Mr. Byron O. Clark has been enquiring into the returns from fruit trees grown in the Islands with the view of substituting better fruit and more productive varieties. A few days since, Mr. Clark received some lusty young California grape fruit trees. He had transplanted them in Mr. Allen Herbert's orchard. The rains of the past few days have put the soil around the roots in good condition and the young trees are now growing vigorously.

Mr. Clark says the California grape fruit is larger and of a better flavor than the Honolulu grown fruit. The young trees now growing should bear fruit in two or three years. The soil and climate are well suited to the rearing of a prosperous orchard. Mr. Clark is confident that there will be a greater demand for the better fruits as soon as careful attention is paid to their cultivation.

To Close Union Street.

It is more than likely that it will be suggested to the Legislature to close Union street. Accompanying this recommendation will be a strong plea for the widening and improvement of Adams' Lane. Some of the street experts who have given the matter not a little attention are certain that the scheme here outlined would be the best and cheapest and safest. Union street at present is the most dangerous thoroughfare in the city. It is narrow and crooked and without sidewalk. Adams' Lane could be made a useful and handsome street.

New Fire Station.

During this session of the Legislature, citizens of "The Plains" will renew and press their claim for a fire station. One idea brought out in the interest of the Finance Department is to move in the Walkiki direction and mauka, the No. 1 station, on King near the Square. Advocates of this argue that the new central and the Chinatown stations are ample for the protection of the business portion of the city and the shipping as well. It is held further in this same connection that the tug Eleu, or a new tow boat should be provided with fire pumps.

Men In Demand.

People arriving here from Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, or any place in the northwest tell a strong story of the scarcity of men in that region. At Vancouver they are offering firemen for the Alaska run \$30 a month, an advance of \$30 over the regular pay. When men are signed and given a little advance money they are followed everywhere by police officers. Both skilled and unskilled labor in all lines is in the sharpest demand. Men from the East are offered big inducements to remain on the Coast, but are wiled to embark for the gold fields.

Heraldic Device.

In King Bros' windows, Hotel street, may be seen a pretty heraldic device, emblazoned upon parchment in gold and colors by the pen artist, Viggo Jacobsen. Upon inquiry it was learned that it is a representation of the armorial bearings of the Buchanans of this city who are the descendants on the paternal side, of an ancient Scottish family.

From everywhere come words of praise for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. "Allow me to congratulate you on the merits of your Remedy. It cured me of chronic bronchitis when the doctor could do nothing for me."

—CHAS. F. HEMEL, Toledo, O. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

MAKING THE CALL

Still Further Steps In Securing a New Pastor.

Offer to Be Made to Rev. S. S. Palmer—Some Details—Two-Thirds Vote Seems Assured.

About half a hundred members of Central Union church braved the chill air of last evening for a session of prayer followed by an important business meeting.

For the business session, Chief Justice Judd presided and W. W. Hall, the church clerk, was secretary. The report of the Committee on new pastor to succeed Rev. D. P. Birnie, resigned, was presented and taken up and disposed of section by section. Some amendments to the plan of the committee, which consisted of W. F. Frear, W. A. Bowen and W. D. Alexander, were made. The following was settled upon to the extent of the authority of the meeting for determination:

That the Rev. S. S. Palmer of Oakland be called to the pastorate at a salary of \$4,500 a year; steamer fare of himself and family from San Francisco to this point, to be paid by the local church; his annual vacation to be six weeks, with ten weeks for each third year; vacation period to come so far as practicable from the months of July and August; service under the call to begin on either August 1 or September 1 of this current year.

Votes on all these proposals were unanimous, but according to the church regulations such a matter requires the formal approval of two-thirds of the membership. This will be secured within a couple of days. Then when all the transactions germane to calling Rev. Mr. Palmer have been ratified by the trustees, the summons will go forward. It is more than likely that the letter will be sent to California by the steamer next Monday.

Rev. S. S. Palmer is pastor now of the East Oakland Presbyterian church. He was here during the summer in 1896. It is believed that Rev. Mr. Palmer will promptly accept the call.

Hospital Flower Society.

At the annual meeting of the Hospital Flower Society on Monday afternoon, the officers re-elected for the ensuing year were: President, Mrs. F. M. Swanzy; vice-president, Miss Lewers; secretary, Mrs. C. du Roi; treasurer, Miss von Holt. The various reports showed the Society in a prosperous condition, both financially and in the general good results attained in the work of the year. Mr. Allen Herbert, and not the President of the Society as reported yesterday, will look into the question of securing a piece of land on which to grow flowers. There was some opposition to the proposition at the meeting on Monday.

Are to Wed

The engagements are announced of Miss Emma Mahelona and Albert S. Wilcox and Miss Greenwell of Kona and W. W. Bruner. All the parties are prominent in Island society circles and well known in Honolulu.

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MRS. T. DE WITT TALMAGE. The famous clergyman's third wife, whom he married in Allegheny, Pa., recently, is the widow of Charles Collier, a lawyer, who died seventeen years ago. She is 55 years old and has one daughter.

Bad!

It is news to you, perhaps, that baking powder can be bad for the insides. Good baking powder, however, is not bad for the insides.

True, it costs more than baking powder at 25 cents or 30 cents a pound; but it does better work, and more work for the money, than "cheap" baking powder does, and it does no harm.

Of the right-price baking powders Schilling's Best is the best—your money back if you don't like it—at your grocer's.

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- TAPS AND DIES, DRILLS;
- PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES;
- GRAPHITE AND GRAPHITE PAINT;
- "GARLAND" STOVES AND RANGES;
- BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES;
- GASOLINE STOVES;
- AGATE AND TIN WARE;
- LAMPS;
- "AUTOMATIC" AND "NEW VICTORIA" SEWING MACHINES.

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E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

A NICE LINE OF Handsome Parlor Furniture Now in Stock.

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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THRO HOFFMAN, Manager.

RUBBER STAMPS AND STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1898.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Intense excitement in the United States over the utter destruction of the battleship Maine, in the harbor of Havana. This excitement is exaggerated by the rumors of foul play on the part of the Spaniards. In catastrophes of this kind, the majority of people become insanely suspicious at first, and only the second thought brings them to their senses.

The prevailing opinion in the Navy Department, at the latest date is that the explosion took place from causes existing within the vessel. Only slight reflection would show that causes operating from the outside, were highly improbable.

The action of the Spanish admiral in instituting a joint inquiry at once, into the causes of the loss of the Maine seems to be most opportune. Of course the American Navy Department will thoroughly investigate the matter.

It is well known that the interior structure of modern warships is largely experimental. Great economy is used in the arrangement of boilers, coal bunkers, magazines, engines, and ammunition. There have been several accidents, and some serious ones avoided by prompt action. It is no secret among naval constructors, and among experienced naval officers, that some of the interior arrangements of the great warships are faulty, and for that reason, close and repeated inspections are made. Every warship carries such a vast amount of explosive material, human ingenuity cannot absolutely guard against accident. But as a matter of chances, there is as little danger from these accidents, as there is from accidents in any occupation. Perhaps the mystery of this explosion will never be known.

GARFIELD'S OPINION.

The opponents of annexation have lately directed attention to the speech of General Garfield, made in the House of Representatives on April 6, 1876, in favor of the Reciprocity Treaty. His influence was felt in securing it. He did say that he was opposed to annexation, although that matter was not in issue. He did say that the natives of these islands "occupy a territory that naturally enfeebles man, a population and a territory that I earnestly hope may never be made an internal part of the United States." This, and more that he said is repeated in many papers not friendly to us.

At the time, he had not seriously investigated the subject, and spoke only from the general impression that scholars and students had on the subject. He afterwards modified these views, and if he had not been murdered, would have pushed annexation to the front. We speak from almost positive knowledge on the subject. Mr. Blaine, his secretary of State, with his singularly strong and advanced views on the subject virtually announced this policy in 1881, and President Garfield assented to it. Those who quote Garfield's words uttered in 1876, do not state what his foreign policy was as President.

While he did object to the annexation of the islands in 1876, for the reason that it would be of no advantage to the United States, as a factor in their civilization, he afterwards saw that it had immeasurable value as a commercial and military outpost. He preferred that America should stand on the "control" of the islands. But he did not hesitate to advocate annexation, should the policy of control be impracticable, or weak. He may not have had abounding faith in development of the American in the tropics. But he had a strong faith in value of the Hawaiian territory. If it became necessary to "take the territory, as an international matter the question of the inhabitants became an incidental affair.

President Garfield, as we have said in these columns did entertain a hope that the experiment of building up a New England in the tropics would succeed. He confessed that it might, after he had looked into the matter with some care. But he believed that it would require much extraordinary work to do it. And he asked where were the missionaries unless they were the planters.

It cannot, therefore, be said that his opinion on the subject of annexation has value at present.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

The anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee, on the 19th day of January, was celebrated with more than the usual enthusiasm throughout the Southland. In many places, Northern men and war veterans attended the ceremonies. As the years pass, and the passions expire, the men and women of the North have more consideration, and even sympathy for many millions of people of their own race, who were reduced to poverty, in defending a cause which they believed to be right. Those killed on the battle field suffered the least. The sufferers were and are the survivors, who were left helpless in the general wreck; the women who for near 35 years have struggled under new conditions; the men who were left without pensions, after serving in the armies.

The people who have made such a sacrifice, even if in the wrong, would naturally commemorate the life of their great leader. The living generation, and the one that succeeds it, in the great Southland will not give up their beliefs in State rights, though the sword has forced them to submit. They will retain it, not however, as a living principle, but as a dear and sacred sentiment, which has cost them so much blood and treasure. Few, if any of them, would now permit the restoration of slavery. Few if any, would take up arms again for even State rights. It is the awful sacrifice which was made, that places before them, General Lee as the ideal hero. In worshipping his memory, they get some compensation for their vast and pitiable misfortunes.

The Southerners were conquered into submission, justly, as the North believes, on the ground that there was no power of secession in the Federal Constitution. Yet the State of New York in ratifying the Constitution in 1787, declared that: "The powers of the Government may be reassumed by the people whensoever it shall become necessary for their happiness." But this State sent into the field during the Civil war, a vast army to enforce the contrary doctrine. Seventy years of thought and experience made the Northern people accept the doctrine of the inviolability of the Union.

But the moral of it all was, that doctrines must be established and held by the bayonet. The Right can only hold its own when it carries the biggest club.

Even Grant, the great general on the Union side, in his later days showed an increasing and warm respect for the men whom he had defeated, for he knew that he had established the law, not by reason or moral force, but by sword and artillery. But he did not regret it.

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The Chicago Post urges the farmers to take an interest in the Eastern question, and force their representatives to action. It tells them that the day will come, if it has not already come, when their markets will be in the Orient, and the United States should back up England in its policy of keeping the Eastern lands open to the world. It quotes the official statement that for the last ten months the exports from the United States to Great Britain were valued at \$473,329,079, while the exports to all other countries of the world were only \$384,653,576. The excess of exports to Great Britain is startling.

The situation, however, is extremely amusing. America's policy is that of protecting home industries. Great Britain's policy is that of the world's free trade. China's policy is that of exclusive protection, that is, protection with a vengeance. Now, when there is some talk of dividing up China's trade between Russia and Germany, Great Britain gathers together the most powerful fleet of modern times to prevent it, and maintain free trade. America, sweet maiden, puts her arms around John Bull's thick neck and whispers in his ear, "Dear Mr. Bull you are so nice and charming, (kisses him) dear Mr. Bull thank you for keeping those wicked men from trying to stop your trade and my trade too with the Chinese. I do scratch your eyes, sometimes Mr. Bull but you dear old thing—how I hate those Russians and Germans."

The arguments of the Chicago Post are strong (answerable arguments for the securing of American footholds in the Pacific).

In the long run not in the short run—it is for the interests of Great Britain that these islands now go into the possession of the United States. Some Englishmen so say, and they will say it again.

THE KLONDIKE MISERY.

The dispatches sent by the army officers in the Klondike, to the War Department in Washington on the condition of the inhabitants contained such important news that a Cabinet meeting was immediately held for the purpose of taking strong action. Many thousands of free and en-

lightened American citizens, not at all the scum of society, have chosen to make fools of themselves, and have virtually forced the Government to establish a pauper settlement in Alaska. Congress must now feed a lot of able bodied men, or they will simply starve. The Military commander in Alaska, who writes without prejudice, says that "seven per cent of the people who have entered the territory during the past year have made a living, and hundreds are now scattered along the river, destitute of food, clothing, and money." He also states that he has reason to believe that bands of lawless men are organizing to plunder those who are not able to protect themselves. He recommends that the Government refuse to allow American immigration unless the immigrant carries with him supplies for two years.

In these dispatches we see the changes of sentiment made by time and experience. Thirty years ago, the miners or immigrants would have been left to establish law and order in their own way, that is, set up Judge Lynch's court. Now there will be an effort made to govern by Federal law. Those of us, who try to be students in political evolution, will watch with much interest the way the Alaskan affair will be handled by Congress. Hitherto, in the mining regions of the territories there were so many "pulls" in Washington, and the smarter and more unscrupulous the man, the better the "pull," it was hardly possible to secure good government. But now it looks as if Congress would take intelligent action. Besides, many of the American papers are so woefully unparliamentary as to hold up the superb management of the Canadian officials in this matter. As American Jingoes, we naturally feel, owing to our race habits, that the Canadians have neither virtue nor capacity. And when they show surprising organizing power in territorial matters, we feel as if they had been robbing someone. We reluctantly forgive them for their imprudence in setting before us an example.

One of the singular aspects of the Klondike business is, that one, looking at the terrible rush of intelligent men from the States to a place, advertised as utterly inhospitable in climate, without accommodations or food would expect to see that the great and free States of America were blighted with pestilence, or were under the heel of some tyrant, or had been desolated by earthquake, fire, drought. Yet its newspapers and orators say that the nation is only in its early growth, that its resources have been hardly touched; that several of the States are not ten years old. If this is true, why is it that this mad rush takes place? Was Wendell Phillips correct when he said, "The Yankee will jump to the other side of hell to catch a dollar." Are then, the States really exhausted in their very beginnings, and must their people emigrate in order to live? Or is it because so many of the people do not know the rules of right living?

A DIPLOMATIC MISFORTUNE.

The retirement of the Spanish Minister de Lome is a "misfortune," and not a crime. International usage permits an Ambassador at any court to say what he pleases, but if he is caught at saying anything unpleasant about the Government to which he is sent, he must "walk the plank."

Ministers and Ambassadors in giving to their own courts the true inwardness of the sayings and doings of men in office, constantly make harsh comments, which if published, involve them in trouble. So their correspondence goes into the secret archives. One of the American Ministers at the German Court, several years ago, wrote some severe comments on the policy of the German Government. The American Secretary of State carelessly allowed his letter to be published. The German Court growled, but did not ask for the recall of the Minister, as it believed that the American Foreign Office did not know any better than to publish it.

Back in the "forties," Mr. Anthony Ten Eyke, American representative here lost his temper, and wrote a letter to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, in which Kamehameha III was referred to in this way:

"Should a monkey wear a crown, must we tremble at his frown," etc.

After a careful examination the authorship was discovered. The matter was put before the Washington Government, and Mr. Ten Eyke was recalled. It was a momentous event in the annals of the islands at that time. The European nations did not give it the consideration it deserved. Nor is the incident found in the history of diplomacy. No doubt, Minister Sewall, in his careful perusal of the luminous pages of American diplomacy in Hawaii has smiled over it, and taken the usual warning, if any were needed.

His predecessor, Mr. Willis, created a number of episodes, by unfriendly criticism on our Government. But

President Dole gave to the world an excellent example of forgiving those who despoitally abuse us. But his forgiving spirit made Mr. Cleveland very mad indeed. Why does not Senator de Lome quote this case, in his own defense?

In the recently published "History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Governments," by Edward McCrady, it is stated that the people during the period before and after the year 1700, were hospitable, generous, and entertained freely; that young girls received their beaux at 3 o'clock p. m., and expected them to withdraw at 6 o'clock, as many families retired to bed at 7 o'clock in the winter, and 8 o'clock in the summer, as they had learned to obey the curfew bell in England.

Perhaps the reason that the people of those days were not knocked out by nervous troubles, as the people of the present day are, is that their lives were free from excitement, and they had abundance of physical rest.

We of modern days, have steam, electricity and unnumbered comforts, but all these increase apparently the nervous troubles. What are the blessings of civilization without rest?

We publish with some reluctance the proceedings of the Coconut Club. It is doubtful if such mushroom societies are a benefit to our community. When the Honolulu Library contains so many useful modern books on grave topics, that are not read, it seems ill advised to permit ephemeral trash to be published. The time of our young people might be better employed in studying the formation of coral reefs, so as to improve the formation of their own character; also, in studying, through the papers of the Historical Society the migration of the early Polynesians, so that some way may be discovered for facilitating the migration of Japanese beetles to another group of islands.

MERRILL TALKS IN OPPOSITION.

Says Hawaii Greatly Exaggerated Commercially.
Call Office, Riggs House,
Washington, February 16.

Senator Morrill of Vermont occupied the entire time of the executive session of the Senate today in a speech opposing the annexation of Hawaii. The speech was intended to show that the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands would be against both good policy and the traditions of this country. He had always stood against the acquisition of distant lands, and was still opposed to that policy as one calculated to undermine the integrity of the Republic.

Mr. Morrill said that, commercially, Hawaii had been vastly exaggerated, and contended that the annexation would result in the inevitable destruction of the beet sugar industry of the United States because of the inability of American labor to compete with the coolie labor employed on the Hawaiian plantations.

From a military point of view he argued that the control of Hawaii would be a source of weakness rather than of strength, because a navy would be required for its defense in time of war, while in time of peace we should not need the islands on this account.

Senator Morrill quoted with special emphasis a letter from Daniel Webster, dated in 1843, advising the maintenance of the independence of the islands, and closed with an appeal to the people of the United States to continue this policy.

Shadow of Herself

Stomach Was Too Weak to Retain Food

A Complete Cure Effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla

Now Enjoying the Best of Health, With Digestion Perfect.

"My mother was subject to sick headaches and indigestion for over a year. She was unable to stand for any length of time, and was obliged to stay in a dark room as she could not bear the light. She had no appetite whatever and her stomach was so weak she could not retain what food she did eat. She also had severe pains in her head. She suffered so much that she became the shadow of herself. One day I happened to read a testimonial about Hood's Sarsaparilla. It sounded so truthful.

I persuaded her to try this medicine. Before finishing the first bottle there was an improvement in her condition. She no longer threw up her food and her headache was not so severe. She took in all four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and several boxes of Hood's Pills and regained her weight. She is now enjoying the best of health. Her digestion is good and she can eat almost anything she wishes. She is 42 years old and says she feels as well as when she was 18. Hood's Sarsaparilla made a complete cure in her case."

Mrs. MARY MACCARTHY, Ironton, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

are the best family cathartic.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,

Wholesale Agents.

PROBABLY AN ACCIDENT

(Continued from First Page.)

the Navy Department. Her official trial took place in October, 1894.

The vessel's principal dimensions are: Length over all, 324 feet 4 1/2 inches; length of load water line, 318 feet 3 inches; extreme beam, 57 feet; mean draught, 21 feet 6 inches; displacement, 6,882 tons; speed, 17 knots. She has eight steel horizontal boilers; vertical inverted cylinder, direct acting triple expansion twin-screw engines of 9,000 indicated horse-power. She carries 822 tons of coal, with which she can steam 2,770 knots at 14.8 knots an hour, or 7,000 knots at 10 knots an hour. She has a double bottom and numerous water tight compartments.

Her armor consists of a side armor belt, twelve inches thick. Four 10-inch rifles, en barbette in turrets, constitute her main battery, and six 6-inch rifles on the battery deck form the auxiliary battery. Four 6-pounders, eight 3-pounders and two 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, four revolving cannon and four gatlings make up the secondary battery. There are armored tops on each of the two masts.

The complement of the Maine is 370, including officers and crew.

THE OFFICERS OF THE MAINE.

CHARLES D. SIGSBEE, Commander.

RICHARD WAINWRIGHT, Lieutenant-Commander.

G. F. HOLMAN, Lieutenant.

JOHN HOOD, Lieutenant.

C. W. YOUNG, Lieutenant.

C. W. BLOW, Lieutenant (Junior grade).

J. T. BLANDIN, Lieutenant (Junior grade).

*F. A. JENKINS, Lieutenant (Junior grade).

J. H. HOLDEN, Cadet.

W. T. CLUVERIUS, Cadet.

AMOS BRONSON, Cadet.

D. F. BOYD, Jr., Cadet.

L. G. HENNEBERGER, Surgeon.

RYAN, Paymaster.

L. G. HOWELL, Chief Engineer.

E. C. BOWERS, Passed Assistant Engineer.

J. R. MORRIS, Assistant Engineer.

*D. R. MERRITT, Assistant Engineer.

POPE, Cadet Engineer.

WASHINGTON, Cadet Engineer.

ARTHUR GREENSHAW, Cadet Engineer.

J. P. CHADWICK, Chaplain.

A. W. CATLIN, Lieutenant of Marines.

FRANCIS E. LARKINS, Boatswain.

JOSEPH HILL, Gunner.

GEORGE HELMS, Carpenter.

*Missing.

OPINIONS OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

BOSTON, (Mass.), February 16.—Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, United States Navy, retired, is inclined to think in the light of the data contained in the Havana dispatches that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The naval officers cannot agree upon any theory to account for the destruction of the Maine. Perhaps a majority are inclined to the belief that the explosion was purely accidental; another considerable number feel that a torpedo was exploded under the vessel, and a third theory is that some infernal machine was smuggled aboard the ship and set off.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 16.—Rear Admiral George Brown when informed of the naval casualty in Havana harbor, said: "I can offer nothing but vague conjecture as to the probable cause of the destruction of the Maine, although it would seem to me at this time that when an investigation is made it will be found that an explosion occurred on the vessel."

NEW YORK, February 16.—Rear Admiral Erben, U. S. N., retired, said today that he was inclined to believe that the Maine was blown up by her own magazine. Such things had happened before.

Captain A. T. Mahan said that in the absence of authentic information, he was unwilling to discuss the matter in any light.

THINKS IT AN ACCIDENT

Secretary Long Believes Magazine Exploded.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—After a day of intense excitement at the Navy Department and elsewhere, growing out of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor last night, the situation tonight after the exchange of a number of cablegrams between Washington and Havana can be summed up in the words of Secretary Long, who when asked as he was about to depart for the day, whether he had reason to suspect that the disaster was the work of an enemy, replied:

"I do not. In that I am influenced by the fact that Captain Sigsbee has not yet reported to the Navy Department on the cause. He is evidently waiting to write a full report. So long as he does not express himself I certainly cannot. I should think from the indications, however, that there was an accident—that the magazine exploded. How that came about I do not know. For the present at least no other warship will be sent to Havana."

Secretary Long has taken immediate steps to make an investigation. Late this afternoon he telegraphed to Admiral Sigsbee at Key West to appoint a board of naval officers to proceed at once to Havana, employ divers and generally to make such inquiries as the regulations of the Navy Department demanded shall be made in the case of the loss of a ship.

The disaster is remarkable in that only two officers lost their lives, and these were of junior grades. They were Lieutenant Friend W. Jenkins and Assistant Engineer Darwin R. Merritt. The former was unmarried, but leaves a mother and a sister. The latter, it is thought, also was unmarried, but

the department was unadvised concerning his family.

Captain Sigsbee telegraphed this afternoon: "Advise sending a wrecking vessel at once. The Maine is submerged except debris. Mostly work for divers now. Jenkins and Merritt still missing. Little hope for their safety. Those known to be saved are: Officers 24, uninjured; crew 18, wounded now on board the Ward line steamer, in the City Hospital and hotel, 59, so far as known. All others went down on board or near the Maine. The total list of missing is 253."

SPANISH OPINION.

Former Minister de Lome Greatly Agitated.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Dapuy de Lome, the former Minister of Spain to the United States, was awakened and informed of the blowing up of the Maine. Mr. de Lome appeared extremely agitated. He said:

"It cannot be the result of any Spanish agency at all. The Spanish Ministry and the Spanish people have been greatly misunderstood in this country. They all desire peace; they all want peace with America and Americans, not only from motives of policy, but because they love America. Nearly all the prominent Spaniards and men of influence in my country share my views in regard to America. Spain cannot afford to have war with the United States. If only from motives of policy they are determined not to have any war. There can be no war between this country and Spain. Such a thing is out of the question. If the Maine has blown up in Havana harbor it is the result of an accident. That is absolutely certain. There will be no war."

A Survivor's Story.

A special to the Evening Telegram from Havana concerning the Maine disaster, says: "James Rowe, ship's cook, was the least injured of any that were brought off while I was there. I asked him how it happened. 'I don't know,' he replied, speaking with difficulty. 'I turned in my hammock at 8 o'clock and heard three bells strike. I don't remember anything more until I felt myself turning over and over and falling heavily upon the deck through a mass of smoke. I got on my feet and worked my way on deck. When I got there the superstructure deck was dipping under water, and I jumped overboard to keep from being drawn down in the suction. I was picked up by a boat from the Spanish man-of-war.'"

ADMIRAL MILLER

Believes the Disaster Was Caused by an Accident.

Receives Dispatch From Secretary of Navy to Half-mast the Flag.

Launching of Maine.

Admiral Miller was much affected by news of the disaster to the American navy in the loss of so many of the crew of the Maine and the ship itself. The Admiral was deeply in the newspaper accounts when found at his shore home in Makiki last evening by a representative of the Advertiser.

A dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy came to Admiral Miller in the mail of the Zealandia. This message, sent by wire to San Francisco, was in effect that the vessel Maine had been destroyed at Havana "by accident." Through the Secretary of the Navy, the President directs that colors of American warships be half-masted till further orders. Admiral Miller will notify the ships on the Asiatic station at the earliest possible time. The Baltimore and Bennington flags will go to half-mast at 8 this morning.

It will be noted that the head of the United States Navy Department says that the battleship was lost by accident. Admiral Miller said that with the newspaper accounts as a basis, and even after reading many contrary opinions, he was of the belief that the awful loss of life and property was accidental. He supposed that the results or findings of an investigation would be at hand by the next mail from the Coast. Doubtless all there is to know is already known at Havana and in the United States. Admiral Miller has a personal acquaintance with nearly all the officers of the Maine and speaks highly of the capabilities of Captain Sigsbee and his staff. The Admiral said that a score of ways in which such an accident could be brought about would at once suggest themselves to one familiar with ships. Glancing at the list of the officers of the Maine, Admiral Miller said that the only one whom he could recall as having served on this station was Geo. P. Blow. The two officers lost are quite new to the navy.

In the battleship Maine herself, Admiral Miller has a peculiar personal interest. He is very familiar with every nook and corner of the big fighting machine, has been aboard her hundreds of times and has pored over her plans by the hour. When the Maine was launched at the New York Navy Yard, the Admiral was captain of the yard. He says there were at least 20,000 people out to see the ship go off the ways and that her beauty and size and neatness were the pride of all who take an interest in the American navy.

Speaking of the excitement and alarm in the United States, Admiral Miller said the thing to do at home was to proceed even to the extent of a hundred million of dollars to fortify coasts, place land batteries and launch new ships by way of preparation for any trouble that might present itself. In the event of war the unwieldiness of the navy in preparation would be quickly and sadly demonstrated.

MUCH BUSINESS

The Attorney-General Answers.
Fifteen-Minute Session of
the Senate.

SENATE.

Eighth Day, February 24.

The Senate held a fifteen minute session. Following the roll call Senator Brown gave notice of his intention to introduce an act to provide the O. R. and L. Company with land for wharves in Honolulu harbor, an act to amend section of the railroad act of 1890, fixing the time limit for completing the railroad, an act amending the provision for new streets in Honolulu and an act providing for the importation and sale of opium.

Senator Rice gave notice that the current expense appropriation bill was ready for the third reading and the wide tire bill had been returned from the printer.

Under suspension of the rules and on Senator Waterhouse's motion the report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs was taken up and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The special order of the day, the bill appropriating \$20,000 for expenses of the current session, was taken up on Senator McCandless' motion and put on its passage after the third reading. There was no discussion and there were no dissenting votes.

Under suspension of the rules the wide tire bill passed the first reading on motion of Senator Brown and was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvement.

At 10:20 the Senate adjourned and the Committee on Finance went into session for discussion of the appropriation bills.

HOUSE.

Eighth Day, February 24.

House called to order at the usual hour. Rep. Kaal again present after illness.

The Attorney-General addressed to the Speaker the following:

"I reply to the question propounded by the member from the 4th District, A. V. Gear, 'By what authority or statute do sheriffs and other officers exercise the power of allowing or disallowing warrants of arrest to issue by endorsing their refusal or approval on the same and thus exercising the functions of judicial officers,' I would state:

"The Attorney-General, the Marshal and his subordinate officers are charged with the duty of enforcing the law.

"The Attorney-General and the officers authorized by him or by statute to represent the prosecution in criminal cases before the courts are charged with the duty of presenting and carrying on criminal prosecutions. Those who have the authority to represent the Government in criminal cases brought before the courts have the authority to refuse to bring such proceedings or to enter a nolle prosequi.

"The control of criminal prosecutions is in the Department of the Attorney-General. After a criminal prosecution has once been begun and evidence taken before the court, the court has jurisdiction in the matter of certain of the proceedings thereafter can only be taken with the approval of the court.

"The rule of custom which has been adopted of requiring the approval of the prosecuting officer before the magistrate issues his warrant of arrest is not a statutory provision but an understanding which, has been in force for many years. It is due the officer representing the prosecution in any district to have knowledge of criminal cases which are to be brought before the court and it is of assistance to the magistrate to have warrants of arrest approved by this officer before they are issued.

"No magistrate should issue a warrant of arrest without being first satisfied that there is reasonable ground to believe that the party accused is guilty. It is not his duty to try to pre-judge the case before it is regularly brought before him, but he must be satisfied that there is reasonable ground for the prosecution. The observance of the custom referred to of requiring the approval is of assistance to the magistrate in this respect.

"While the practice referred to has been observed for many years, it has been with the distinct understanding that the magistrate is not obliged to wait for this approval before issuing his warrant.

"Before this custom or practice was adopted, it not infrequently happened that persons under temporary excitement would apply for the issue of a warrant and, upon subsequent investigation, it would be found that there was no merit in the case at all. In this way parties were subjected to great inconvenience and injustice and unnecessary expense was incurred.

"In conclusion, I would state that the custom referred to is not one to be arbitrarily exercised, but experience has proven that when it is reasonably enforced it results to the benefit of the community."

Referring to this matter, Representative Robertson spoke in part as follows: "The law gives every person who believes an offense has been committed the right to make complaint to the District Magistrate and to obtain from him under sworn statement, a warrant. A practice had grown up requiring the approval of the Marshal, his deputy or deputies, in the other districts and, unless the warrant be O. K'd by the prosecuting officer, the District Magistrate refuses to sign, further than in this he goes beyond the law and, I submit, further than is proper. I protest against this practice which, the Attorney-General himself, admits has grown up. It is time it was stopped."

Representative Loebenstein protested on behalf of the people and from his place against the practice of the signing of warrants by the Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff.

The Attorney-General suggested that the Courts were always open for redress of grievance done by the Attorney-General. Representative McCandless said this was a very bad thing to suggest. The Attorney-General answered that the practice had not begun with him but had come down from his predecessors. Representative Atkinson suggested that it was an extraordinary thing for the Attorney-General to say that a thing was not legal but still right and proper. Representative Achi spoke in support of the answer made by the Attorney-General and submitted that it was right and proper that the prosecuting officer should O. K. warrants.

Representative Paris presented the following petitions:

1. A suitable appropriation for a school house in Kona-waena, South Kona.
2. An appropriation of \$3,000 for widening and fixing up of the Government wharf and public warehouse at Napoopoo, South Kona.

Representative McCandless addressed the following question to the Attorney-General:

"Please state how many of the political prisoners of 1895 have paid fines and how much and who are the same, if any?"

Representative Paris addressed the following question to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Will you please inform this House the amounts demanded by the British Government from the Republic of Hawaii for each of the following persons: E. B. Thomas, C. W. Ashford, F. H. Redward, W. F. Reynolds, Thomas Rawlins, G. C. Kenyon, S. C. Levy, M. S. Bailey and F. Harrison."

Representative Loebenstein presented the following resolution which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Minister of the Interior furnish this House with the following information in regard to road contracts on the Island of Hawaii:

1. List of all contracts for road building and to whom awarded.
2. List of individual bidders for each separate contract and the amounts of their bids.
3. List of contractors who received bonus for their work and reasons why such bonus was paid.
4. Also to inform this House if any contracts have been awarded on bids received, altered or amended after the tenders have been received and opened according to advertisement, for such work. If so, state reasons for so doing.
5. Also if any road contracts have been let out without being advertised in accordance with law. If so, whom were they awarded to and reasons for so doing.
6. Also state when each road contract was completed and when final payment was made.

Representative Loebenstein then asked the following question of the Minister of the Interior:

"Will you please inform this House by and under what authority any amounts were expended for a boat landing at Walakea, Hilo; also how and from what appropriation authorized by the Appropriation Bill of 1896-97."

Representative Gear then asked the following questions of the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

1. What is the present actual status of the claims referred to by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in his report to the Legislature?
2. Has any specific amount been suggested by the British Government as adequate compensation for the claimants, except Charles Dunwell?
3. Have any other claims for compensation, not specifically mentioned in said report to the Legislature, been brought to the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs by the representatives of any Foreign Powers, and, if so, what are the names of such claimants, and by what Governments have such claims been presented and what is the amount of such compensation required or suggested?
4. Has the Government of the Republic of Hawaii made, attempted to make or been requested to make any compromise in regard to claims for compensation arising out of the imprisonment of any person or persons during the months of January or February, 1895, and if so, will the Minister of Foreign Affairs furnish the Legislature with all necessary information in regard thereto?

Representative Loebenstein's bill for an electric street railway in Hilo, passed first reading.

Representative Loebenstein's bill providing for the withdrawal of alcohol from the Custom House passed first reading.

Second reading of House Bill No. 5 relating to licenses. Much discussion arose on the question of license to sell beef which the bill provided should be twenty dollars all over the Islands. Representative Paris finally, amended the section to read as follows: "The annual fee for a license to sell beef in the Districts of Honolulu and Hilo shall be twenty dollars and in any other taxation district, ten dollars. Carried as amended. The same action was taken in Section 54, relating to license to selling pork."

Representative Isenberg moved for the indefinite postponement of the section providing for the annual fee of one dollar on firearms. He saw no use in the provision. Two amendments were proposed but the section passed as in the bill.

Representative Achi spoke against the amendment made by the committee on licenses for lodging houses, hotels and restaurants to the effect that the signature of two householders be obtained before any such can be opened up. Under such a law anyone could go about and secure 20 names which would prevent such action. The Attorney-General said that the line should be drawn somewhere. There were many people who should not be allowed to open up such places. Representative Atkinson moved for a withdrawal of that part of the section which was granted.

Other amendments were introduced and the whole bill was referred back to the committee.

House adjourned at 3:40.

SAD OCCURRENCE.

Death of Miss Mary McIntyre in Nuananu.

The many friends of Miss Mary McIntyre will be both shocked and saddened to learn of her death on Tuesday at her late home on Nuananu avenue. It was shortly after 9 o'clock when she breathed her last.

Ever since last Wednesday, deceased had been confined to the house through illness. It was considered by the family from the complaint from which she suffered, that she was in danger, but not until yesterday morning at 10 did extremely serious symptoms appear. The family physician called in two other associates and, after a consultation, it was given out to the family that the only chance for recovery lay in an operation. Consequently, at about 9 o'clock last night, the operation was begun and the patient died while this was still going on.

Miss McIntyre was 33 years of age and was a young lady very well liked by all who knew her. Wherever she could be of any use she was always on hand and where duty pointed, she was the first to volunteer her services. She will be greatly missed from the ranks of those who had, through her most excellent qualities, learned to love her.

Miss McIntyre was a daughter of Captain McIntyre, recently deceased, and leaves a brother and three sisters to mourn her death. Two of the sisters are here in the city while the other is in California.

An extremely sad funeral was that of the late Miss Mary McIntyre from the home, Nuananu ave., Wednesday afternoon. The circumstances of the death of such an estimable lady of buoyant spirits and happy bearing toward all, was greatly felt.

Friends attended in large numbers and took with them floral tributes that simply filled every place of repose. Shortly after 3 o'clock, the impressive funeral service by Rev. D. P. Birnie of Central Union Church began. A choir composed of Mrs. A. F. Judd, Mrs. W. Hall, Mrs. E. C. Damon, Messrs. J. Q. Wood and H. F. Wichman furnished the music. The services over the sad trip to Nuananu cemetery was begun and the remains there interred. The pall-bearers were as follows: H. F. F. Schultze, Wm. Lang, Ed. Stiles, H. H. Walker, Lionel Hart, J. O. Carter, Jr., J. Q. Wood and Frank Armstrong.

RAPID TRANSIT ROUTES.

Special Committee Will Recommend the Lines.

The provisional directors of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Ltd., have selected Messrs. Ballentyne, Soper and Kennedy as the committee on route. These gentlemen will call F. S. Dodge, city surveyor, into consultation. The first trip of observation will be made Saturday afternoon. At a meeting yesterday afternoon there was a long and careful consideration of lines. It is decided that these localities will be reached:

Moanalua, Nuananu valley, Nuananu pail, Manoa valley, Makiki, Punahou, Moiliili, Waikiki.

Stock subscription lists are now being circulated and signatures are obtained readily everywhere.

The general committee or temporary directory, of which C. G. Ballentyne is chairman, now has the following sub-committees:

On stock subscription—James F. Morgan, chairman; George R. Carter and Charles S. Desky.
On franchise—C. G. Ballentyne, chairman; John F. Soper and J. A. Kennedy.
Executive committee—Theo. F. Lansing, Fred. J. Lowrey, Joseph A. Gilman and J. H. Fisher.

1898 BASEBALL.

Schedule from April 9 to Aug. 20 for Three Teams.

The following schedule of baseball games for the season of 1898 has been agreed upon:

- April 9—Union vs. Honolulu.
" 16—Union vs. Regiment.
" 23—Honolulu vs. Regiment.
" 30—Honolulu vs. Union.
May 7—Regiment vs. Union.
" 14—Regiment vs. Honolulu.
" 21—Union vs. Honolulu.
" 28—Union vs. Regiment.
June 4—Honolulu vs. Regiment.
" 11—Honolulu vs. Union.
" 18—Regiment vs. Union.
" 25—Regiment vs. Honolulu.
July 2—Union vs. Honolulu.
" 9—Union vs. Regiment.
" 16—Honolulu vs. Regiment.
" 23—Regiment vs. Union.
" 30—Regiment vs. Honolulu.
Aug. 6—Union vs. Honolulu.
" 13—Union vs. Regiment.
" 20—Honolulu vs. Regiment.

Many of the baseball enthusiasts are in favor of prolonging the season beyond August 20th. They think this is altogether too short.

The March Races.

The program for the special race meeting for the 17th of March is most certainly an attractive one. It has fine variety, affording an opportunity for all gait and all classes of horses thus insuring heavy fields and exciting contests. The rains have made the track just what would have otherwise required many weeks to treatment by barrow and roller. The horse and bicycle races will make a day of sport that none who care for such will be willing to miss.

No Reply Yet.

Senhor Canavarro, Charge d' Affaires of Portugal, has received no reply yet to the report sent to Portugal, at the request of the home government, relating to the Portuguese who wished to migrate to the Island of Timor. Mr. Canavarro received instructions to as-

tain from the intending emigrants what demands they would make upon Portugal for means of transportation, or other assistance. At a meeting called at his house, a committee of the Portuguese represented to Mr. Canavarro the situation here as it appeared to them and the prospects for ultimate success in Timor.

His Neck Was Broken

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock presided at the inquest held yesterday in the case of Herman Witt, the Tram Co. water cart driver killed the day before by a fall from his vehicle. The jurors were Chas. Brown, Hay Wodehouse, Wm. Templeton, C. B. Gray, Mr. Pond and C. D. Chase. A verdict of accidental death was returned. The post mortem disclosed the fact that Witt's neck was broken by the fall from his cart in front of the Executive building.

Pulaa's Statement.

Deputy Sheriff Pulaa of North Kohala states that he is not the man who swore out the warrant for the arrest of Kapena under the charge of practicing Kahunaism. This was sworn to by a police officer of the district and the arrest was made by the same person. A nolle prosequi was entered in the case by Sheriff Pulaa.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar; 96 deg. 4 2-16 cts.
C. S. Bradford intends to leave Hilo and return to Honolulu.

Art pictures, framed or unframed, at King Bros.' art store, Hotel street.

The road bed of the Oahu Railway has withstood the heavy rains very well.

The Band was handsomely entertained by the American Minister yesterday morning.

Work in preparing the charter for the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company has been started.

The newsdealers sold out all their San Francisco papers last evening in about 15 minutes.

The American League is considering the project of holding an open meeting at an early date.

Ash Wednesday services at the Roman Catholic and St. Andrew's Cathedrals were well attended.

Wray Taylor yesterday shipped boxes of loads to Kohala and Hilo to sing and eat Japanese beetles.

Capt. Jack Lee, well known in this port, committed suicide in San Francisco. He tried it here once.

The new carrier pigeon company is waiting for the weather to settle. Meantime young birds are hatching.

Arnot Gray Dickens has been appointed Consular Agent of the United States of America at Kahului, Maui.

There is more water in Nuananu stream now than at any time since the cloud-burst flood of the spring of 1894.

Deputy Sheriff F. W. Carter of Kauai returned to his home on the W. G. Hall Tuesday after a short number of days here.

The Cuban belligerency rider on the diplomatic appropriation has been adversely reported on in the United States Senate.

The members of the House of Representatives were all presented with brand new pen knives at yesterday morning's session.

There was held yesterday the regular monthly inspection of the two companies of the First Regiment stationed in the Executive building.

W. E. Rowell, the Public Works Superintendent, is back from Hilo. He will ship at once more material for construction of the Hilo new wharf.

The deluge of Monday evening did not extend in the Waikiki direction beyond Thomas Square. The rainfall in Makiki and Punahou was very light.

Cannon boomed from the U. S. N. Flagship and from the Government shore battery at noon Tuesday in honor of the First American's memory.

For the beginning of the observance of Washington's birthday the American Minister was serenaded at his Waikiki residence by the Hawaiian Government band.

W. M. Giffard states that Wm. G. Izwin was to have returned on the Zealandia last night, but important business kept him longer. He will be back on the Mariposa.

There was another deluge between 5 and 6 last evening. It was the third or fourth fierce downpour within ten days and carried to the sea all surface dirt and debris.

Inspector-General of schools, H. S. Townsend, left for Lahaina, Maui, on the Claudine Tuesday. He will be away a short time on business in connection with the Board of Education.

Bilmarin, the scorching plugger on the wheel announces that he will go into the hundreds on the proposition of racing a harness horse best two in three heats at the quarter, half and mile.

By the Zealandia's mail news was received that Mr. James B. Castle was unwell and that he and Mrs. Castle were preparing to leave Washington for Winchendon, Mass., for a short time.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericks-town, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents of Hawaiian Islands.

A YANKEE SKIPPER'S TRICK.

A good anecdote is told illustrating the superior enterprise of the Yankee skippers years ago. The New Bedford whalers left port for many a long voyage, sometimes to the far north, at other times to the far south. These intrepid followers of the sea sought and pursued the whale in the ice clad latitudes about the poles and with a natural fearlessness. A squadron sent out by Russia to explore the south seas, and reach the pole if possible, had attained a degree of latitude which the commodore proudly told himself had never been reached before by white man or other human beings. While he reflected upon the fame that would surely embellish his name, his sailors cried "Land ho!" Off to the south he descried a long low-lying bit of land, and hastened to shape his course to reach it, there to plant the Russian standard on its highest point, claiming it in the name of his majesty.

What was his disgust and astonishment when, as his vessel approached the shore, he observed, over a bit of headland, a flag fluttering from a mast-head. In a few minutes a little schooner poked her nose around the point and came sailing smartly over the waves towards his vessel. The lean Yankee captain, who was standing in the rigging as the schooner came up in the wind, yelled:

"Aho! there! What ship is that?"

"His majesty's ship the ———."

"Well, this is the Nantucket, from Rhode Island. We're doing a little piloting in these latitudes, and if you want to run in the cove yonder, why, we'll pilot you in for a small charge."

The admiral's disgust caused him to square his sails around and shape his course for Russia—Harper's Round Table.

A GREAT SILK CITY.

Hang Chow, about 200 miles south of Shanghai, is a great silk emporium, says an exchange, not less than 7,000 hand looms being engaged in the manufacture of silk of the finest quality, all that is required for the imperial household being made there. Although open to foreign trade only since the Japanese war, the natives are fully alive to the advantages of that trade, and foreigners are not subjected to the abuse heaped upon them in other parts of the empire. The city, which is 13 miles in circumference, has 10 gates and is clean, prosperous and beautiful, with temples and pagodas placed upon the hills and embowered in honeysuckles and bamboo, while the surrounding country is well cultivated, especial attention being devoted to mulberry culture.

IMMIGRANTS.

The Japan Colonization Company, which has recently been granted an official charter, is reported to be contemplating the establishment of branches in Mexico, Brazil and Hawaii. The first batch of emigrants sent out by this company to the above countries will sail in February next, a steamer of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, being chartered for their transport.

It is stated that there are three times as many teachers employed in the Sunday schools in Massachusetts as are employed in the public schools in that State, and the Congregationalist says that Sunday School teaching has reached a stage of development when teachers, in addition to piety, must have mental equipment.

Your money back if you don't like Schilling's Best baking powder or tea.

Notice what we say, "If you don't like it," not "If it is not as good as represented," or "is not pure," or "is not fresh," or is not this, or is not that.

If you don't like it—you are judge and jury.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, having been on the 30th day of December, 1897, duly appointed by W. L. Stanley, Second Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Administratrix of the Estate of John Grace, formerly of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said John Grace, deceased, to present their claims duly authenticated with the proper vouchers, if any exist, whether such claims be secured by mortgage or not to the undersigned at the office of J. Alfred Macdon, next to the post office in Honolulu, within six months from the date of this notice or they shall be forever barred.

SARAH J. GRACE,
Administratrix of the Estate of John Grace, deceased.
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, February 4th, 1898.
1840-4w.

BY AUTHORITY.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY.

WHEREAS—The Waihee Sugar Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation together with a Certificate there-to annexed as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE — Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, April 23, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, February 24, 1898.
1945-91F

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Monday, February 28th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at Public Auction, under special conditions of payments and improvements, Seven lots in Kaimu, Puna, Hawaii. Three lots in Naulua section, Hilo, Hawaii.

For particulars as to areas, conditions of sale, plans, etc., apply to E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, or to Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
1943-31

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

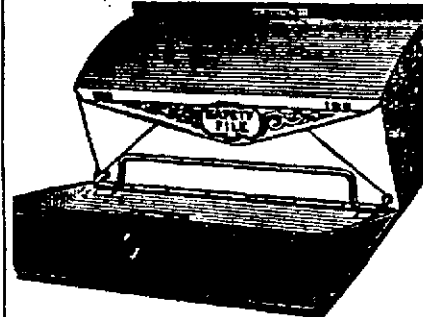
Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:
No. 10. Size 3x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x10 1/2. Price \$2.
No. 20. Size 4x5x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4x10 1/2. Price \$2.50.
Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

AN APPROVED TEST

Authorities on the Use of Tuberculin for Cattle.

A HEALTH BOARD OFFICER

Represented as Safe, Reliable and Practical—United States Veterinary Medical Society Endorses.

MR. EDITOR—In regard to tests with tuberculin of which much has been said, I will state they are still being carried on here and will continue until otherwise ordered by the Board of Health.

Tuberculin is recognized the world over as the most reliable, safe and practical method of diagnosing tuberculosis, in the early as well as in the later stages, that is in the possession of mankind. In the Sixth Biennial Report of the State Veterinarian of Michigan, 1895-1896, E. A. A. Grange, State Veterinarian, a practicing veterinarian for the past 20 years and now principal of the Veterinary Department of the Detroit College of Medicine, has a report that is very extensive and covers a great deal of ground on the subject of tuberculosis and the use of tuberculin.

The tuberculin test has proven accurate in diagnosing bovine tuberculosis in the United States. The United States Veterinary Medical Association was led to adopt the following resolution, at their meeting held at Buffalo, N. Y. in 1896:

"Whereas, Tuberculosis of some of our domestic animals, and especially of cattle, is a wide spread and destructive disease; and

"Whereas, The statistics accumulated during the year past show that the disease is very prevalent throughout this country, especially in the dairy herds, indicating that it is steadily increasing, except in States where active measures for its suppression have been enforced; and

"Whereas, There exists in some quarters a difference of opinion as to the relation of tuberculosis among cattle to the public health, notwithstanding that this matter has been the object of careful scientific inquiry by a great number of eminent scientists in all parts of the world, and that reliable and uniform observations are recorded in great numbers in the veterinary and medical literature by it; "Resolved, That it is the opinion of the United States Veterinary Medical Association that the following points have been demonstrated beyond dispute, and may be accepted as fully established:

"First, that tuberculosis of man and cattle is identical.

"Second, that the milk from cows with tuberculosis udders may cause tuberculosis in animals fed upon it.

"Third, that the milk from cows with extensive tuberculosis, but apparently healthy udders, may, in some cases, contain the germ of tuberculosis and cause the disease in animals fed upon it.

"Fourth, that in some cases the germs of tuberculosis appear in the milk of tuberculosis cows that are not far advanced in the disease and of others that are healthy, so far as cows are determined by an examination made during the life of the animal.

"Fifth, slightly tuberculosis cows sometime succumb to the sudden exacerbation of tuberculosis and furnish virulent milk for a period before it is possible to discover their conditions by means of physical examination.

"Sixth, tuberculin furnishes incomparably the best means of recognizing tuberculosis in the living animal.

"Seventh, tuberculin, properly used for diagnostic purposes, is entirely harmless to healthy cattle and is so exceedingly accurate in its effects that the few errors resulting in its use cannot effect the general results, and are of less frequent occurrence than following the use of any other method of diagnosing internal diseases.

"Eighth, that carcasses of tuberculous animals may be and sometimes are dangerous to the consumer and all carcasses, should be subject to a rigid inspection by a competent veterinarian and those that are condemned should be disposed of in such a manner that it will be impossible to put them on the market for consumption as human food.

"Ninth, that the importance of dairy inspection cannot be overestimated, and municipal and health authorities should at once perfect a system of commensurate with the vast importance of the subject.

"Resolved, That the live stock and especially the breeding interests of this country can never regain their former prosperity until such measures have been carried out by the National and State Government as will afford some reasonable guaranty against the continued ravages of this disease. And in view of the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in foreign countries and the measures taken by some of them to protect their cattle from inspection, the United States should prohibit the importation of breeding animals until they have been proven by the tuberculin test to be free from the disease. Respectfully yours,

W. T. MONSARRAT, V. S.
Agent Board of Health

Are Tame Now

It comes from the Atlantic station that the crew of the big white American Navy ship 600, to be in this port is composed of as fine a lot of men through and through as has been massed in the service. When the crew stepped for the Orient some three years

ago it included a whole lot of bronchos. These men new to the decks, discipline, etc., were in all but open mutiny when the ship was off this port. They demanded money and shore liberty and food from the Island, but were refused every count. Finally the steamer went off to Lahaina and took on vegetables. There was cholera on Oahu and the Olympia captain was an extremely cautious man. He anchored quite a distance out and objected to another warship from the port setting to windward of the visitor.

NAVAL MARKSMEN.

Good Shots of Baltimore Receive Money Prizes.

The recent target practice with rifle and revolver showed some excellent scores, and demonstrated the accuracy of the new navy rifle. The scores are fully 15 per cent better than the last practice held with the old rifles. The following men had scores of 69 and over, out of a possible 80, and were awarded prizes of \$10 each:

Johannessen, A. (Coxn.)	77
Vanderveer, J. J. (Yeo. 1st class)	74
White, O. (Coxn.)	74
Ewing, C. J. (Sea.)	72
Devine, J. (S. C. 1st class)	71
McCabe, T. (A. 1st class)	71
Grant, J. (Sgt.)	70
Thompson, H. (A. 1st class)	69
Baines, J. J. (F. 1st class)	69
Albright, J. T. (Lds.)	69
Stanley, F. (Mus. 2d class)	69
Tyler, A. V. (Mus. 2d class)	69

The following were awarded prizes of \$5 each:

Kell, T. (Ch. Mach.)	68
Colbert, F. J. (B. M. 2d class)	68
Snelgrove, E. (Sea.)	68
Wood, W. (Sea.)	68
Waters, C. (O. S.)	68
Nichols, A. (O. S.)	68
Coelton, C. W. (Bugler)	68
Hosiering, G. (B. M. 1st class)	67
Miller, F. (Q. M. 3d class)	67
Burbank, I. E. (Lds.)	67
McBrearty, T. (Pvt.)	67
Grieser, J. B. (Pvt.)	67

The range is 300 yards and the target moves with the wind and swell. The new rifle is small caliber and shoots point blank up to 800 yard.

200 YEARS.

Anniversary of Founding of a Missionary Society.

The Bishop of Honolulu held a conference with his clergy yesterday, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, to consider the steps that should be taken to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

The Diocese of Honolulu has benefited largely by the liberality of this society and it was felt that a strong effort should be made to celebrate the attainment of the society's two hundredth birthday in a fitting manner. It was decided that a public meeting should be held in the Cathedral school room on Tuesday, March 8th, at 8 p. m., at which speeches should be delivered setting forth the origin and history of the society and its connection with the work of the church in these islands.

The speakers have not been finally settled upon, but arrangements are in progress and it is hoped that a meeting worthy of the occasion will be secured.

Y. M. C. A.

Track for Makiki—Sailor Friends. Basket-Ball.

Mr. Beardmore is now at work on the track proposition for the Makiki baseball grounds which the Y. M. C. A. has obtained as an athletic field. He will get figures and report to the Board of Trustees.

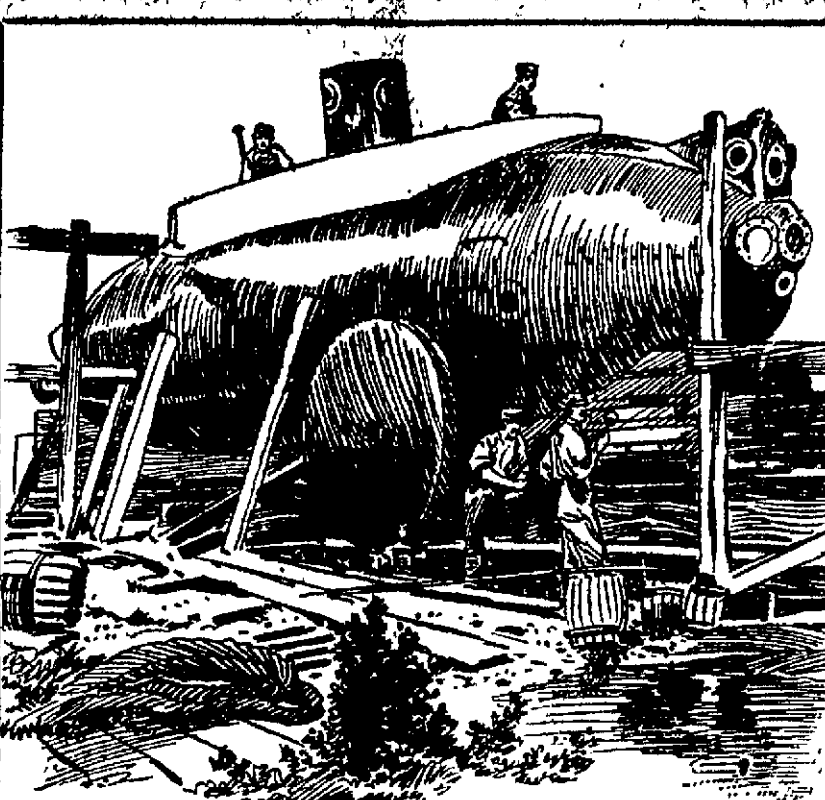
There has been of late a great increase in the attendance of sailors at the Y. M. C. A. There they find an atmosphere congenial to themselves. The fact that the Y. M. C. A. has been particularly active in the work of distributing various newspapers and magazines as well as cards of invitation to the Association hall, aboard the various merchantmen in port, has done much toward the increased attendance of the sailors.

The basket ball teams are playing in much better form now than ever before. The game of last Friday night was one most interesting to watch. Another game is on for next Friday night.

Portuguese Cruiser.

The Portuguese cruiser Adamastor, built by Orlando Brothers, Leghorn, Italy has had her final trials and exceeded her guaranteed speed of 17 1/2 knots by over half a knot. The vessel is 242 feet 2 inches in length 35 feet 2 inches beam, and on a draught of 14 feet 4 inches with 419 tons of coal displaces 1,962 tons. Her twin screw engines are of 4,000 horse power with 4 single end boilers carrying 160 pounds steam having a heating surface of 8,823 square feet and 262 square feet of grate. During her six hours' natural draught trial the engines developed 2,100 horse power and gave a speed of 17 1/2 knots. The forced draught trial gave 4,000 horse power and 18 04 knot speed. The coal consumption was exceptionally low being only 145 pounds per horse power at 16 knots and giving her ship a radius of action of endurance at 10 knots of 8,846 miles.

A few months ago, Mr. Byron Every of Woodstock Mich. was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



THE SUBMARINE BOAT ARGONAUT.
Simon Lake's submarine boat Argonaut, successfully tested in Baltimore, will soon proceed to the New Jersey coast to look for the lost treasure of the ship New Era. The Argonaut's crew spent four hours under water in the boat at the Baltimore test.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

Sons and Daughters of Revolution Assemble.

Addresses—Music—A Reading—Sentiments of American Minister. Large Company Entertained.

It was planned and announced that the Washington's birthday celebration of the local Society of Sons of the American Revolution should be held at the home of the head of the organization on Kuakini Road. For the purposes of the day, Mr. P. C. Jones had caused to be erected on his premises a fine, large lanai. The storm of Monday evening prevented use of the lanai and at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon those who were to take part in the observance were housed at the handsome and large residence of E. A. Jones, on Nuuanu, near the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones. It was 6 o'clock before the last guest had departed. The wives of the Sons of the American Revolution, the husbands of the Society of Daughters and the children of American Revolutionary Society parentage were present. Special guests were the American Minister, the captains of the two American warships in port, tourists of the Mayflower Society, Society of Cincinnati, Colonial Dames and Sons of the Revolution. This last society and the Society of Sons of the American Revolution are to be amalgamated. Admiral Miller was unable to attend. In all the company entertained by Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones numbered between 100 and 150.

Prayer was offered by Rev. D. P. Birnie.

Opening remarks concerning the society and the day were made by the host. Mr. Jones referred touchingly to the death of Warren Goodale, one year ago, of Chas. W. Day quite recently and of serious illness at this time of J. A. Martin of Hilo.

The address of Prof. Frank A. Homer, president of Oahu College was a succinct review of the life of George Washington and his grand work with its lasting results. Professor Homer made a skillful analysis of the character of the great patriot who boy and man, soldier and statesman had shown the traits of true greatness.

Miss Cartwright gave a most spirited rendition of the selection "Spirit of '76". The story was most beautifully and effectively told. It is of a minister of the revolutionary period who aroused his lukewarm congregation to a realization of the duty of the hour.

The singing throughout by a quartette was excellent. It was all music for the day. The conductor was Prof. Theo. Richards. Mrs. R. F. Woodward led in "Star Spangled Banner" all joined in the chorus.

In presenting the American representative there was reference by Mr. Jones to the three Ministers of Hawaii all coming from the State of Maine—Luther Severance, John L. Stevens and Harold M. Sewall. There was applause for the name of Stevens as there was for the name of Stevens.

American Minister Sewall made a stirring address. He paid glowing tribute to Washington and to the memory of the first President and from the life of Washington drew lessons applying to the duties of Americans of the present day. Mr. Sewall said that some people frequently referred to the declaration of Washington concerning "entangling alliances." The speaker thought that were Washington a figure of this day he would be in favor of territorial expansion. When Mr. Sewall strikes the topic of Americanism his tones are ringing and his words are no exception to his own in these premises.

The formal program closed with the singing of "America." Refreshments were then served in the large dining room under the direction of Mrs. P. C.

Jones, who had secured as helpers young ladies from Kawaiahae Seminary.

The feature of the celebration by the local society was considered to be the manner in which so many children had been reached with thoughts of Americanism and patriotism.

ON THE BALTIMORE.

Many People Present at a Pleasant Function.

Admiral Miller, Captain Dyer and officers of the U. S. S. Baltimore celebrated Washington's birthday in most becoming style aboard that ship last night. Certainly no function aboard an American man-of-war equal to that of last night, has ever been given in the port of Honolulu before. Not less than four hundred people took advantage of the kind invitations issued to them. The launches and boats of both the men-of-war in port were used for the transportation of the guests to and from the Baltimore.

The Baltimore was literally ablaze with red, white and blue lights and the flags and bunting which formed a canopy and served as decoration for the sides of the deck were most advantageously shown thereby. Nothing whatever was spared in the decorations. Everything unseemly in an occasion of the kind was prettily hidden by flags or pennants. Even the band of the Baltimore which played such attractive music for the dance, was hidden behind flags.

The foremost society people of Honolulu were there and every one seemed to enjoy the pleasant function to the full. The officers were most zealous in seeing to the comfort of the guests of the evening.

PROGRESS BLOCK

Arrival of Doors, Plate Glass and Art Glass.

The lumber schooner Alice Cooke, which arrived from San Francisco on Sunday last, brought with a full cargo of wood and merchandise the doors and windows, including glass, for the new Progress block. This material for the big stone block at the corner of Fort and Beretania came just in time and will be used at once. Mr. Desky is very much pleased with the service given by the firm supplying the material—Lewers & Cooke. The shipment has in it heavy and large plate glass for the front windows. This glass, when the sections are put together, will be a 12-foot octagon. It is a design of beauty and the work is first class and high priced.

Progress hall, which has been described in this paper as a bluff theater, is to have a double floor with felt between the two. The top floor will have a surface especially for dancing.

Race Rivalry.

A subject of particular interest to this country and not without application or bearing to many countries, is to be taken up by the Young Men's Research Club at its meeting for next month. Rev. D. P. Birnie has suggested the matter. The question of race rivalry is to be seriously considered. Papers will be prepared on several phases of the question.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Between and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 181.

Art Pictures,

FRAMED OR UNFRAMED,

—AT—

King Bros' Art Store.

110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scoury Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 25 cts., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 1 1/2 lbs. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors THE LITTLE AND MIDLAND OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations of the same.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)
Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. O. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Linens.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molestins, Meitons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine. Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 8d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Dean Johns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO. (LIMITED.)

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Express Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

MILK IN THE NUT

Prehensible Enthusiasts Hold Extraordinary Session.

NO TREE CLIMBING EXHIBITION

Patriotism and Respectability the Topics of an Interesting Discussion.

The members of the Coconut Club met yesterday in grove No. 8. The attendance was large owing to the fact that it was the anniversary of the birth of General Washington. Candidates for admission were not allowed to exhibit their prehensible strength. The inventor of the Club was allowed to briefly explain the nature of his new invention. He stated that it was a method of cutting cocoanuts from the tallest trees, by the use of "chain lightning," kept in a storage jar. The process was not yet perfect. When let loose, it invariably went for cocoanuts and cut them down. Instead of returning to the battery, it would then rampage off, and often his best chain lightning got into trouble with the police—or rather made trouble for them, because it did not carry a lantern at night, and it couldn't be run into the station house. He promised to make further experiments. The President thought that Mr. Tim Murray might put a brake on it.

The President then stated in the regular order of business, an essay should be read, by the naval attaché of the Club on "The influence of the coconut on the sea power of Hawaii." Admiral Miller, who is an esteemed and honorary member of the Club was fully aware of the vast maritime influence of this nut, but was rather reserved in expressing his views at present owing to the political situation. He had instantly seen, as Nelson and Farragut would have seen, if alive, that the ripe coconut is in the shape of a round shell, in which Nature had provided a hole for a fuse. It was the natural projectile of warfare, but hitherto not known. It needed to be properly managed—there was the rub—and it would penetrate 20 inches of iron.

As the day would be devoted to patriotic exercises, the essay would be postponed. The hero of today found the American coconut empty of milk in 1775. He filled it. (Cheers). The true tree of Liberty was a coconut tree. Under its shadows Tyranny could not live. It got fits. (Cheers). The "fathers" who landed on Plymouth rock, planted other kinds of trees, and got treed themselves by the savage Indians and wild bears. But Washington planted the only true tree, and the babes of Civil and Religious liberty had sucked the milk of its nuts, and grown prodigiously. (Cheers).

"Today," said the President, solemnly, "we put aside all other pursuits and worship true heroism. I would, in remembrance of Hawaiian tradition, offer a human sacrifice today, if an inexpensive body could be obtained, and Rev. Mr. Birnie would keep quiet about it. (Hear, hear). I now ask the sons of all respectable revolutionists to join with us in our commemorative services."

The member from Ewa, asked if the sons of unsuccessful revolutionists could join. Many very meritorious revolutionists had been "left" in the past. Wicked tyrants had pulled up their tender coconut trees of Liberty and hung the revolutionary gents to the branches of other trees. Would the descendants of Cromwell's men be admitted? Then, there were the sons of the daily revolutionists of the Spanish-American countries. Were they eligible? Were they respectable? Who rated them up and stamped respectability on them? (Hear).

The member from Kalihi objected also to the word "respectable." It was too aristocratic. His ancestor, while conducting a milk route in Boston in 1780, had, like Ajax, defied the British lightning, but it was mean enough to scour his milk. Now, was not his ancestor respectable?

The member from Wailuku wanted to know, before he got tangled up in the picnic, what qualifications were necessary. His ancestor had been shot at by British red-coats, while he was skinning a pig for the supper of some Bunker Hill patriots. Would his descendant be excluded? (No! No!) He would raise his own band to Heaven, and say "No, by Gosh!" It was a savage manner from that pig, that gave strength to the muscles that pulled the triggers. It was a mathematical certainty that hundreds of soldiers in the Continental Army had fired at the enemy for six years, and had never killed a man. Were their descendants any better than the descendants of a man who calmly, coolly, amidst a storm of bullets, keeping an unwavering trust in God, skinned a pig in the holy cause of Liberty? He would allow his tongue to cleave.

The member from Makapuu (interrupting) said he had something to say. His ancestor had driven a mule team of an ammunition wagon, at the battle of Monmouth, and had distinctly heard that celebrated oath which General Washington uttered, when the revolutionary troops broke and ran. (Cheers). His ancestor had often spoken of the way the high mule lowered his ears in sadness to a half mast, when the General forgot himself. At present, by the statutes of New Jersey, this oath had been legalized, and every inhabitant living within a range of ten miles of the spot

where it was uttered had the privilege of using it on his neighbors for one-half an hour after supper every evening. It was taught in the public schools. Now, asked the member: "Am I excluded? Am I respectable? Any man who dares to speak in derogatory terms of a witness of a great historical event, a word that rallied the frightened soldiers."—(Cheers).

At this point the President called to order. He said: "There is no occasion for any hard feeling. Sensitive gentlemen have gone off half-cocked, instead of coming here, with continental and picturesque cocked hats. All men were respectable who descended from those who had a finger in the revolutionary pudding. Thousands of men, in the past, have found the pole of human Liberty thickly greased by the enemies of freedom when they climbed it, with devotion and self sacrifice, have slipped to the bottom, and fractured substantial parts of their own bodies. To a lover of freedom the sight of a patriot slipping down the greased pole is not ludicrous. It is inspiring." (Hear).

"Only those are crowned and Sainted, Who with grief have been acquainted," Grief could come as well through a heavy thud at the base of a Liberty pole, as it could come through a cannon ball.

"I will now," said the President, "ask you all to join in singing a verse from a hymn written in commemoration of the revolutionists, in 1850, by a Green Mountain band:

"Our fathers being weary,
Laid down on Bunker Hill,
And though full many a morning,
Yet they are sleeping still.
In dreams I see them rise
Each with a solemn musket
A-marching to the skies." (Hear, hear).

The member from Waimanalo, said he could not become patriotic unless he had revolutionary dates before him. If he knew the date of a great event, it at once suggested the event. It tapped the cider barrel of his patriotism. Was the Revolutionary war fought before or after the time of Moses?—Besides, he was getting hungry. Were the members to have simply a Valley Forge lunch on wormy beans, and coffee made out of pine chips, or were they to have a blessed luau?

The member from Wailale said that it was not a day for the commemoration of dates but of principles. What descendant of revolutions, wherever they occurred, wanted a chronological feast? He would therefore offer a resolution:

"Whereas, The spirit of patriotism imperatively demands that we should do today that which our ancestors would have done, if they had been allowed the choice, under like circumstances, therefore we it

"Resolved; That we attend the sumptuous luau, and that, during its consumption, each member eat in silence, and devoutly try to realize the hunger of those who were Providentially allowed to starve in the interests of human liberty." Adopted.

The assembly moved to the feasting tables. A toast was drunk in coconut water "to the memory of all true and tried revolutionists in the cause of human progress, and to the universal brotherhood of man."

The President arose after the luau, and said: "I have been requested by the women members of the Club to designate three members of the Club, who will imitate for one year, omitting Sundays and holidays, the virtues and character of Washington, in this community. They are to serve as examples to the young people, and are to wear cocked hats. (That's right.) I notice an extraordinary expression of solemnity on the faces of our male members. There is no occasion for it. The practice of virtue is easy. It is only the first step that costs."

The proposition was a damper. The Club instantly adjourned.

NOT A SORCERER.

Native Woman Says Accusation Was False and Ask Damages.

Kaupena Kalmans, of Hawaii, says she did not practice sorcery in 1897, and cause the death of a native woman. As proof of it she was acquitted of the charge in that year in the North Kohala Court and District Magistrate Atkins discharged her. Deputy Sheriff C. H. Pulaa swore out the warrant for her arrest on that charge last July and Constable J. H. Kamauna arrested her. The native woman died in March and the authorities believed they had sufficient cause to arrest Kaupena.

Kaupena now claims she was damaged to the extent of \$5,000 by the Deputy Sheriff and the Constable and is now trying to prove her claim to the Circuit Court where her grievance and the whole case are being thoroughly aired.

Prof. Brigham Remains.

Prof. W. T. Brigham, recently curator of the Kamehameha Museum, is now at that place again, but in the capacity of director, so that he will continue to make Honolulu his home. Mr. Wanay, who has successfully managed the affairs of the Museum since Professor Brigham severed his connection with that institution, will remain as curator.

Wedding Tour.

J. S. Conradt and bride left for Koloa, Kauai, on the W. G. Hall yesterday to spend their honeymoon at the home of L. Kahibau. The newly married couple will remain there for about a fortnight when they will return to Honolulu, here to make their home.

The band played on the Executive building grounds during about half the duration of the flood last evening and is announced to give a concert at the Hawaiian hotel tonight.

STREET TRAGEDY

Violent Death of Employee of the Tram Company.

Witta, Driver of a Watering Cart. Fell from the Seat—Terribly Crushed—Died in a Few Minutes.

Shortly after 2:30 p. m. yesterday, and while immediately in front of the King street entrance to the Executive building, Witta, aged 35, a German who had been in the employ of the Hawaiian Tramways Co., fell from the four wheel watering cart he was driving and was all but immediately crushed to death under the heavy wheels. He died shortly afterwards while on the way to the hospital.

At about 12 noon, Witta called at the Punahou stables of the Tramways Co. and asked to be allowed to take the cart to Waikiki as it was very dry there and the tracks needed sprinkling. Permission was granted and Witta started out. What he went to town for after he finished the Waikiki job, is not known.

At all events, a man who saw Witta just before the fall, says deceased, feeling the first intimation of a shower, stood up to put on his coat. He must have slipped as he was observed to fall almost immediately. The cart then passed over his body and the mules started on toward Kawaiahao church. Jas. L. Torbert was just coming from the Judiciary building and after stopping the mules, returned to the prostrate man whom he placed in a hack and took to the hospital. On the way, the poor fellow died in Mr. Torbert's arms.

The funeral will take place some time today. As deceased was a Catholic, the priests from the Cathedral will undoubtedly be in charge. Deceased leaves a wife and two children.

The inquest will be held in the Deputy Marshal's office at 1 p. m. today.

THINGS SLOWLY LEARNED.

There is a man in Scotland who used to write many readable and instructive things. He signed himself "A Country Parson," and a bright parson he is. One of his essays is entitled, "Things Slowly Learned," a good line of thought for anybody.

Well, here is one of the things slowly learned—that disease doesn't jump on a man like a wild cat out of a tree, but develops from seeds and conditions just as roses and weeds do. We who write and print the essays of which these lines are one, have said this a hundred times; but all the people don't seem to have thoroughly grasped the idea yet.

For if Mr. Theodore Treasure alone had done so, he wouldn't have suffered ten years from attacks of rheumatic fever. In November, 1891, he says he had a fearful time with it. He tells us in a letter that he had dreadful pains all over his body, and was so sore he couldn't bear anything to touch him. Even the bedclothes hurt him, like a feather against a sore eye. "I got little or no sleep," he says, "tossing all the night long, and trying to get ease by a shift of position."

"I had a foul taste in the mouth, and spat up a great quantity of slimy phlegm. My appetite left me, and the little food I forced down gave me great pain at the chest and sides. For five months I was confined to my room, most of the time unable to leave my bed, and what I suffered during that time I have no words to describe."

Any one who has ever been through that sort of thing can easily believe what Mr. Treasure says; for when every muscle and joint in a man's body is throbbing with inflammation, it isn't any common collection of words that can set forth his feelings. It is agony and torment in the supreme degree. Yet we ought to know better than to have it. But we don't—not yet.

"I was perfectly helpless," continues our friend, "and could scarcely move. In fact, the people had to move me from one side of the bed to the other. Month after month I was laid up and suffering in this way. I had a doctor attending me, but he wasn't able to do much to relieve me."

"Finally, to cut the story short, I came to hear of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I read about it in a book that was left at my house. The book said this medicine was good for rheumatism, and so my wife got me a bottle from Mr. Ford, the grocer, at Oakhill. After taking it for a week I felt great relief. Then I kept on taking it and not long afterwards I found it had cured me; it had completely driven the rheumatism out of my system. I am willing you should publish these facts and you can refer any inquiries to me (Signed) Theodore Treasure (Wagon and Horses Inn), Doubling, Shepton Mallett, November 3rd, 1893."

Now let's hark a moment. To the thoughtful reader Mr. Treasure's story may look a trifle confused and mixed. That is, he describes the symptoms of rheumatism proper in connection with a lot of other symptoms which wouldn't seem at the first blush to have anything to do with rheumatism. But there's where Mr. Treasure is right and the reader wrong. His account shows that he was a victim of chronic indigestion, dyspepsia, and torpid liver—and that covers the whole ground. Rheumatism (and this is the slowly learned lesson) is merely a nasty symptom of a dyspeptic condition of the digestive organs. At the outset it means too much eating and drinking. This results in the formation of a poisonous acid which fills the body and produces the local outbreak called rheumatism. Hence we cure it from within not from without. And this true idea is also a new idea—do you see?

Try to get this lesson, by heart. You can prevent rheumatism by Seigel's Syrup. You can cure it by Seigel's Syrup. But it is more comfortable to prevent it.

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MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and every infantile rash and irritation of the skin and scalp, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. This treatment means comfort and rest for parent as well as gradual relief and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and economical.

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panies - - - 101,650,000

Total reinsurance - - - 107,650,000

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Capital of the Company and re-

serve, reinsurance - - - 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies - - - 35,000,000

Total reinsurance - - - 43,890,000

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Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,

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and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or

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INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1896,

\$12,064,553.

1-Subscribed Capital - - - £ 2,750,000

2-Paid up Capital - - - 687,500 0 0

3-Reserve Funds - - - 2,600,000 18 0

4-Life and Annuity Funds - - - 6,000,122 28 8

£12,064,553 18 8

Revenue Fire Branch - - - 1,577,028 17 9

Revenue Life and Annuity

Branches - - - 1,404,207 9 11

£2,981,235 7 6

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life

Departments are free from liability in respect

of each other.

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The undersigned having been appointed

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German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

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the seas at the most reasonable rates and

on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agents

